Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit And Iron Will

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Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

6 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED AT BUIN BY OUR AIR UNITS

Ground Forces at Hansa In New Guinea Destroy Four

FOE RAIDERS FLEE

Gunboat Shoots Down Two Near Pailuchi; Hongkong Attackers Repulsed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, August 28.—Fighter units of the Imperial Air Forces intercepted the enemy formations composed of 15 Consolidated PB-2Y flying-boats and approximately the same number of fighter planes that appeared over Buin on Bougainville Island at noon Thursday, and after downing five Vought-Sikorsky F-4U and one Bell P-39 fighter planes in the ensuing aerial combat, sent the remaining enemy planes fleeing.

No casualties were suffered by our side during the engagement.

Four Downed at Hansa

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, August 27.—Enemy air formations composed of approximately 50 planes including large and medium sized bombers and P-38 fighters appeared over Hansa, located between Madang and Uewak in New Guinea, last Wednesday. But our ground batteries there quickly downed four enemy machines and sent the remaining planes madly fleeing for safety.

Hardly any casualties were suffered by our side.

Gunboat Downs Two

Domei

HANKOW, August 28.—A gunboat of the Imperial Japanese Navy gave combat to seven Curtiss P-40 fighters that appeared in the vicinity of Pailuchi, approximately 100 miles upstream from here, during broad daylight last Friday, and shot down two of the enemy planes. Only a slight damage was suffered by our side.

Enemy Attempts Fail

Domei

HONGKONG, August 27.—Enemy air units attempted raids here twice last Wednesday, but due to the ferocity of our retaliation, the terror-stricken enemy fliers blindly fled from their raid-attempts without fulfilling their objective.

The first raid was attempted at 9:25 a.m. by combined formations of B-25 bombers and P-40 fighters. Although their raid objectives were seemingly the docks and airfield here, they were not able to inflict any damage to these installations. However, some innocent Chinese were ruthlessly killed and wounded.

The second raid came at 6 p.m. with similar formations of 13 planes. However, as in the initial raid, the fear-stricken enemy airmen blindly dumped their bombs and recklessly fled for safety. The deadly enemy explosives fell harmlessly into the water in the vicinity of the docks.

CHUNGKING GENERAL PLEDGES TO NANKING

Jung With 20,000 Men Surrendered in June

Domei

NANKING, August 27.—Lieutenant-General Jung Tzu-heng, Commander of the provisionally-organized Tenth Group Corps, arrived in Nanking this afternoon to formally swear his allegiance to the National Government of China before President Wang Ching-wei as well as turn in his military report.

Lieutenant-General Jung, who was formerly a leader of Chungking troops, voluntarily surrendered to the National Government in June together with 20,000 of his subordinate officers and men.

Wichit in Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, August 28.—Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan and Counselor Ko Ishii of the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok, who accompanied the former on his recent visit to Japan, returned here at 10:25 a.m. today by way of Saigon.

Manchou Ambassador, Chinese Army Leader Pen Poems for Heroes

Highly inspired by the gallant death of over 2,000 warriors on Attu, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan Wang Yun-ching and General Hsiao Hsu-chuan, President of the Supreme Military Council of the National Government of China, composed poems in praise of the fallen souls. These poems have been sent to Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters. General Hsiao is a graduate of the Military Staff College in Tokyo and understands the traditional spirit of the Japanese Army and Navy. For several years General Hsiao was in Tokyo as military attache of the Chinese Embassy here.

COMMANDER EMOTO KILLED AT ATTU ISLE

Navy Forces Assigned to Communications Work Also Lay Down Their Lives

Commander Hiromu Emoto, of the Navy Garrison Force on Attu Island, and the whole members under his command, who were assigned to the communications services on that Island, were also killed in action on May 29 together with the fighting men of the Army Garrison Force, it was announced by the Navy Ministry on Saturday.

When the last day of defense of the Island against the tremendous odds came, Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki ordered all his men to deal a crushing blow to the American raiders by night attack. The members of the Navy Garrison Force cooperated with the Army Garrison Force closely and finally died a gallant death. The Navy Garrison Force included one member of the Navy Press Corps, who was also killed in action.

The late Commander Emoto hailed from Yamaguchi Prefecture. He was one of the classmates of the late Lieutenant-Commander Mochibumi Nango, ace of the Navy Air Forces, who died a gallant death in the skies of Nanchang in the China Affair. When he died on Attu, he was a Lieutenant-Commander and had his rank posthumously promoted to a Commander.

The Communications Ministry on Saturday also announced the names of 26 officials who were engaged in the communications services and died gallantly on Attu together with the rest of the Imperial fighting men. They included Kokichi Sato, secretary of the Ministry, and 25 others.

KASEI VILLAGES TO PAY RESPECTS TO YAMAZAKI

Holding Ceremony Today as Tribute to Unit Commander Of Attu Isle Garrison

The entire village of Kasei, Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture, birthplace of Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki, late Commander of the Garrison Unit on Attu Island, was joyous on Saturday over the special honor given to him for his heroism in leading his Unit to death in honor in a final attack on the enemy that had landed on the Island.

This morning at daylight, all the residents of the village will meet at a local national school, pay a silent tribute to the Unit Commander with faces turned in the direction of where he and his men died in honor, and then pass a resolution pledging to do their best to help to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a completely victorious end.

Air Defense Corps Created

Domei

BANGKOK, August 27.—In order to maintain perfect peace and order during air raids, the Thai Government decided to organize the Volunteer Air Defense Police Corps, the Publicity Bureau of the Thai Government announced.

Hero of Attu

Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki

Story of Heroism Unparalleled

Enemy Advances Bases

Fully three months have gone by since all communication with the officers and men of the Japanese Garrison on Attu Island ceased, the very last information regarding their fate being that they had charged into the midst of overwhelming odds composed of a full division of Americans numbering about 20,000 supported by the main strength of the United States Pacific Fleet and inflicted appalling losses on them.

The announcement of their citations and promotions revives vivid memories of the gallant stand they made on the lone island in the northern Pacific thousands of miles from home, a stand which has become a household word among the 100,000,000 people of Japan.

Against a force of only 2,000 or so, including signal and medical units as well as infantry, artillery and engineers, the United States had laid a tremendous plan of campaign since the beginning of this year, gradually advancing its air bases westward on the Aleutians.

In April it landed a battalion of troops on Amachitka Island, 130 kilometers west of Kiska, and rushed the construction of an airdrome there. In a month the Americans had a base from which light bombers could be used against the neighboring islands. Thus it rained bombs on Kiska day after day and made reconnaissance flights over Attu. A fleet of cruisers and destroyers were sent to bombard the island to sound out the fire power of the Japanese Garrison Force. Thus they made carefully preparations for the landing operations."

Outnumbered 10 to 1

In May the Aleutians were shrouded in thick fog and there was hardly a day of fair weather. The Japanese were on the alert, patrolling the area and taking all the necessary precautions against attack.

On May 12, the seas around the island were covered by curtains of morning mist. The enemy under their cover sent a convoy guarded by a large battle fleet. Part of the raiding force began landing on the island. From about 2 until 9:50 a.m. that day the enemy had been sending planes over the island dropping handbills recommending surrender. The Japanese at once deployed for engagement.

At about 10 a.m. the outpost at Cape X X reported that he had espied a large group of the enemy proceeding from Cape X X toward X X. The northern district unit forthwith set about operations to prevent the landing. It was discovered at about 10:30 that the enemy had landed also on X X Bay on the southern coast of the island. The Japanese Garrison Unit there, too, began to counter-attack. The enemy, however, landed also on the northern, southern and southwestern sections of the island and it was found that their strength was by no means small.

Despite the furious counter-attacks, the enemy by about 7 p.m. had advanced to the tip of Cape X X and at the same time the unit which had landed on X X Bay gradually came nearer. Meanwhile part of the enemy force also landed on X X Bay at the eastern edge but this was annihilated by the Japanese at the edge of the water.

Enemy Attempts Fail

By 8 p.m., however, the enemy from the northern coast had advanced from X X Bay to the northern district of X X Bay. The Japanese prepared to attack and wipe out the Americans by midnight. The fog was so thick that the visibility toward the north was only 150 meters ahead. Toward midnight the Japanese delivered their attack and caused the enemy that had landed to retreat 1,000-1,500 meters all along the line. A unit which made another attempt to land on X X Bay was wiped out at the edge of the water.

With the dawn of May 13, however, the Americans went into brisk activity, encouraged by the forces held in reserve. These began landing on X X Bay. Enjoying the advantage of possessing a large convoy, the enemy landed still another unit and giving full play to their numerical strength and up-to-date equipment began a terrific advance at about noon. The enemy cruisers afloat far out at sea bombarded the Japanese positions through the thick fog. The shells hit the cliff near X X pass and burst about the Japanese officers and men.

The enemy who landed in the X X area also were steadily reinforced. The Japanese began to suffer some damage. But the garrison troops held their positions all along the line. At dusk an enemy vanguard which came advancing toward Mt. X X was intercepted on the single road hemmed in between mountains and wiped out with mountain guns. The other units of the Japanese which saw this from the neighboring hills cheered and their morale was greatly heightened.

Bombardment Intensifies

May 13 was much fairer than the previous day and the mountain-tops of Attu stood out of the fog at different places. But visibility on the ground and over the sea was 300 or 500 meters at the most, which made the fighting extremely difficult.

On May 14, the mountaineering unit of the enemy which came across the steep hills relying on their up-to-date equipment came to face the Japanese shipping engineering corps. Two battalions of the enemy that landed on the southern coast began their attack with several guns.

That morning an enemy battleship, two cruisers and three destroyers had made their appearance off the island for the first time. Excepting X X Bay, they bombarded the Japanese positions on the island. A little past noon heavy bombers came flying over the Japanese positions and rained high explosives.

Up to this time since the enemy effected landings on May 12, the Japanese suffered only 10 casualties, which eloquently testified to the skilled strategy and indomitable fighting spirit of the defenders.

Whole Division Lands

On May 15, the fourth day since the Americans began landing on Attu, the Japanese checked the advance of the enemy coming in a strength ten times theirs and stoutly held their positions. Especially in the X X area, they carried out a

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YAMAZAKI UNIT GRANTED CITATION FOR HEROISM IN ATTU ISLE CAMPAIGN

YAMAZAKI IS GIVEN 2-RANK PROMOTION

94 Other Officers Also Promoted Posthumously, War Ministry Announces

Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki, Commander of the Japanese Garrison Forces on Attu Island of the Aleutians, and 94 other officers, all of whom died a gallant death there on May 29, had their military ranks posthumously elevated Saturday, it was officially announced by the War Ministry the same day.

Colonel Yamazaki had his military rank raised by two grades to that of lieutenant-general. Lieutenant-Colonel Hiroshi Yonekawa was promoted colonel. Major Tokuji Watanabe and Major Shinshi Aoto were promoted lieutenant-colonel each. Captains Kinzo Ono, Toshio Hohokabe, Tokuo Kobayashi, Hiroyuki Numata, Jiro Tsuya, Yoshizo Ishigaki and Nobuo Soda were all made majors.

Lieutenant-General Yamazaki and Major-General Tateo Kato so far have been the only two ranking officers who had their ranks elevated by two grades in the Army. The late Major-General Kato is known as the Hero-God of the Air.

Lieutenant Toshio Hayashi and 25 other lieutenants had their rank raised to that of captain each. Sub-Lieutenant Katsurao Yokoi and 38 other sublieutenants were promoted lieutenant each.

Other army officers of various categories, including intendants, surgeons and others, also had their military ranks posthumously raised.

The late Lieutenant-General Yamazaki hailed from Yamanashi Prefecture. In 1919 he took part in the Siberian Expedition. In August, 1923 he was appointed adjutant of an infantry regiment and in the following year was made commander of a company of an infantry regiment. When Japan's siege war on Tsingtao took place in 1914, he participated in the battle. Later, he was attached to the Numata Middle School and Tone Agricultural School as military instructor. He was appointed director of the ordnance department of a corps in China in March, 1939 and in the following year was shifted to the post of a unit commander in Japan. It was in February, 1943, that he was appointed commander on the spot. He was killed in action on Attu Island on May 29 this year.

The late Colonel Yonekawa came from Akita Prefecture. After serving various regimental posts and as military instructor at several middle schools, he was appointed battalion commander of a unit in China. Like Lieutenant-General Yamazaki he died a glorious death on Attu on May 29 this year.

CHUNGKING CITIZENS NOT HARMED IN RAID

Nippon Airmen Bomb Only Military Objectives

Domei

CANTON, August 27.—Fully convinced that the humane fliers of the Imperial Air Forces will only bomb military objectives, the citizens in the residential quarters of Chungking remained cool during the Japanese air raid there last Monday.

Vouching for the confidence held by the citizens in Chungking for the humaneness of the Japanese fliers, a broadcast from the raided city reported the peace and order which prevailed during the raid in gist as follows:

"On Monday, the Japanese Air Forces raided Chungking for the first time in the last 23 months. Although minor repercussions were detected among the citizens, the consternation which was staged during the raids two or three years ago was not displayed, the citizens in general remaining perfectly possessed.

"Although a few fled for the suburbs while some abandoned their vehicles and took shelter indoors, the majority of the citizens maintained perfect peace and order, confident and reassured that Japanese airmen will not bomb non-military quarters."

CITATIONS

The Yamazaki Unit

The above, first under Lieutenant-Colonel Yonekawa formed itself into a solid unity and conquered all difficulties in holding by itself the island of Attu over a long period. Following that, it came under command of Colonel Yamazaki on April 17, 1943. The unit cooperated still further with all its power and concentrated and drove forward in carrying through its mission.

On May 12, 1943 a superior American force, moving to retake Attu, began a landing counter-offensive accompanied by attacks from the sea and air. The units on the island had been expecting such an enemy move and though small in number they attacked the enemy furiously with great courage and held back the enemy's landing moves. Especially on the east beach area they destroyed many of the enemy's vessels and units. Following that, when the maintenance of the south beach area became difficult they went into the wild mountainous region and from there smashed the enemy's offensive. When their weapons were worn away and the food shortage became acute, they still continued the furious bloody fight, throwing rocks at the enemy and eating snow and holding still more firmly their belief in absolute victory. This bloody and furious battle lasted for about 20 days. During this time, the enemy landing units increased daily and their fire power, especially the bombardment by warships and air bombing, increased in intensity with the result that on the mountain which provided no cover, not one tree, not one blade of grass, the casualties began to increase. One unit fell and one position was taken, another unit fell and another position was taken, until the Japanese held only the strategic part in the northeastern part of Attu. With the situation being such, it was decided on May 29, that the whole of the Japanese Forces should die fighting gallantly, and thus serve in absolute, pure loyalty. The wounded and sick who were unable to move into action all killed themselves and the fiery group of a hundred and several score men around Colonel Yamazaki drove deep into the midst of the enemy and after routing it died gloriously on this island on the northern seas.

The various units of the above, faced with the most difficult of situations, acted in solid unity with indomitable perseverance and a high spirit of attack and showed the highest of spiritual might in resisting enormous material power. They dealt serious damage upon the enemy and struck fear into enemy hearts and contributed tremendously to the whole scheme of operations. Their actions were truly the essence of the Imperial Forces and their military exploits were outstanding.

Therefore, a citation is hereby issued and proclaimed to the whole of the Army.

July 14, 1943

Supreme Commander of the Army Forces
in the Northeast Area.

Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki,
Commander of the Attu Defense Force

The above commanded the Army Unit on Attu and through conditions of utmost difficulty took the duty of maintaining that island. Setting an example in perseverance and deep kindliness he established the firmest of unity.

On May 12, 1943 the enemy Americans landed on Attu in a vastly superior force. Together with attacks from the sea and air the enemy force subjected our units to furious attacks in an attempt to seize the island at one stroke. The Colonel first decided to annihilate the enemy on the beach and with his forces small in number smashed the enemy's attacks coming from several directions. Following that, when the enemy's numbers began to increase he took to the wild mountainous region to the northeast of the island, fighting from there from May 17 on. Planning to fight on from that position, he and his men subjected the enemy to frequent counter-offensives and broke down the enemy's assaults. For about 20 days they fought furiously against the stubborn enemy under furious enemy fire coming from the sea and dealt it serious damage. Throughout this the Colonel calmly and courageously took steps to meet the difficult situation.

He did not ask for one bullet of aid, one single soldier for reinforcement, and drove forward believing firmly in absolute victory and with the single will to annihilate the enemy, However, our casualties increased and finally the time came when those still able to carry on action numbered only a hundred and several score. Whereupon, the Colonel decided to throw the whole of the remaining force against the enemy to deal it a final blow. He disposed of everything and in complete composure ascertained that the wounded and sick ended themselves with the determination not to be taken prisoner and be humiliated. Then on the night of May 29, he personally stood at the head of the attacking party, drove deep into the massed enemy units, and together with his men. painted the snow with blood and died gloriously on the lone island on the northern seas.

Thus Colonel Yamazaki was equipped with lofty martial virtues and was adored by his subordinates. With the utmost firmness of will he drove forward in the successful prosecution of his duties and with a complete devotion to loyalty was calm and collected in face of death. His command too was accurate. His final action especially, carried out in the spirit of returning to earth seven times to destroy the enemy, should be held as an example by the commanders of the Imperial Forces, and his distinguished services are outstanding.

Therefore, a citation is hereby issued and proclaimed to the whole of the Army.

July 14, 1943

Supreme Commander of the Army Forces
in the Northeast Area.

Exploits of 2,000 Men Announced by War Ministry

MADE BRAVE STAND

Fought Against 20,000 Yanks For 18 Days Under Most Adverse Conditions

The citations issued to the Yamazaki Unit and to Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki for their heroic action on Attu Island have been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

The War Ministry announcement follows:

"A citation had previously been issued each to the Yamazaki Unit and Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki, Unit Commander, who were on guard at Attu Island and then went down gloriously, by the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in that area, and the matter has been brought to the gracious attention of His Majesty the Emperor."

The heroic deeds of Colonel Yamazaki and his Unit, will live forever in history as the essence of the Imperial Forces, and the action on Attu will live on eternally in the minds of the people.

The Unit fought bloodily and bitterly for 18 days against the huge force of 20,000 Americans who landed on Attu on May 12 covered by air bombing and machine-gunning and warship bombardment. The fighting, carried out against great odds, was bloody and intense, and by May 28, only a hundred and some score Japanese remained out of the original 2,000.

Fight to Last

With that being the situation, Colonel Yamazaki and his Unit determined to blast themselves against the enemy and die gloriously in action. On the night of May 29, Colonel Yamazaki and the hundred odd remaining men of the Unit gathered at the sole remaining Japanese position which was in the strategic part of the northeastern part of the island. There, they worshipped in the direction of the Imperial Palace, shouted Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor, and prayed for the absolute victory of the sacred nation of Japan. The wounded and sick then ended themselves in complete composure.

In the middle of that night, Colonel Yamazaki with an unsheathed sword in his hand led his solidly united men in the final charge. They drove into the midst of the massed enemy's main strength and there died together.

Preceding the final charge, Colonel Yamazaki reported in detail the march of events up till that time and wired that he and his Unit had nothing else to do and that they were going the way of the warrior in dying in action gladly. Following that he made final disposals of everything.

The Unit Commander's steady will and feelings in face of death were the essence of Japanese Bushido, and his, and his Unit's, determination to gain only victory or death showed the world the true mettle of the Japanese Forces.

The people of Japan bow in profound honor to the spirits of the Attu Unit and also are determined to avenge the Attu Unit by gaining victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

Diverted Enemy's Power

The Yamazaki Unit served in diverting the enemy's power and thus making possible the completion of Japan's northern defenses. But more than that its fighting will to return to earth seven times to destroy the enemy impressed itself deeply in the minds of the people. This will amazed the world and at the same time the Americans were made to feel the true power of the Japanese Forces.

The War of Greater East Asia is now in a serious stage in which the Americans and British are

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YANAGAWA PRAISES YAMAZAKI'S DEEDS

Avers Exploits of Heroes on Attu Isle Unparalleled In Annals of War

It would be impossible to find a parallel in the world history of warfare with the deeds of Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki of the Garrison Unit on Attu Island, declared Lieutenant-General Heisuke Yanagawa, former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese troops landing at Hangchow, when he was asked by a Domei reporter on Saturday at his home in Sendagaya to comment on the honor done to the valiant commander who died in honor with his men in a final attack on the enemy.

"No word can express the profoundness of the impression which has been produced upon me by the announcement," Lieutenant-General Yanagawa told his interviewer.

He closed his eyes in silence for a while and was paying a silent tribute to the memory of the heroes of Attu.

Then he remarked: "The impression which was produced on me by the Imperial Headquarters announcement of May 30 has since persisted, and I am sure that the same thing may be said of all the people.

"There would be no point in attempting to find a parallel with the acts of the Yamazaki Unit in the history of wars. All that we, the subjects, have to do in the light of what was done by the Unit is to answer the patriotism of the unit members. We must be on guard against allowing ourselves to be carried away by emotions to the extent of forgetting our shares in the national effort. It would be too much to expect the people not to be swayed by sentiment toward this development and that of the war situation. I have a conviction that the best way for us, the subjects, to answer the patriotism of the heroes of Attu is by getting the acts of the heroes that impressed us so profoundly to inspire us to perform our functions to perfection.

"Considering the fact that under the most difficult circumstances he managed to be complete master of himself and did things scrupulously and thoroughly, Unit Commander Yamazaki must have been a man of high caliber. Certainly, he was a real man of courage. His nature and his own training had much to do with that fact.

"On the other hand, he was a thoughtful man. A careful consideration of things is enjoined in the Imperial Precepts to the Soldiers and Sailors. The phrase "careful thinking and conscientious performance" occurs in Article Seven of the Constitution of the Imperial Prince Shotoku-taishi. Persons who think things out are capable of acts of real courage.

"A unit commander on the battlefield who carefully considers the situation alone can hope to act resolutely. I learned from a friend that Unit Commander Yamazaki came from a fine family. From this it is possible to imagine the sort of man the unit commander was."

EUROPEAN MOVE CALLS FOR RIGID FOOD RATION

Americans Hit by Further Reduction in Meat—Butter Famine Foreseen

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—The London Daily Express, writing on the possibility of a second front in Europe and its resulting effect on Anglo-American countries, quoting New York reports said that a European move will be the signal for a more rigid food control in the United States, according to Senator Harley Kilgore's statement today.

Simultaneously the Official Price Administration stated that 120,000 "home food guards" have been mobilized to do away with the rampant "blackmarketing" of food. New York reports further state that "food guards" operating with the local office and price-fixing board get on the job as soon as an indignant housewife telephones a complaint on price-raising or illegal selling.

A further reduction in the meat supply to the American public is indicated by the Government's order to meat-packers to set aside 45 per cent of the beef output for government use, while the butter supply is even shorter than that of beef with officials predicting a near-famine around November.

Here is what the American housewife could get today if available colon meat and fats, including butter, cheese, cooking fats, fish condensed milk—14 ration points available to her for each person per week. A pound of steak takes 12 points, and a pound of butter 10 points. Tinned and frozen vegetables, fruits, soups, etc. take 11 points per person, while a large tin of beans requires 12 points.

Story of Heroism

(Continued from Page 1)

night attack on May 14 and threw the enemy camp into confusion.

With the enemy landing heavy guns, however, the struggle became exceedingly unequal. Part of the garrison force perished to a man and that position fell into enemy hands. The commander of the northern area unit endeavored to recapture it but with his small strength the task was hopeless.

Meanwhile the enemy attack on Mt. X X positions grew extremely intense. The 15-cm. shells fell thick and fast on our positions and the distance between the enemy and the defenders shortened to 150-200 meters. A Japanese unit made a desperate attack on the enemy at midnight and beat them back more than 900 meters. This fighting was a most grim affair, fought with bayonets.

With sundown the enemy bombardment with their ships' guns became terrific. The enemy convoy that stole into X X Bay landed troops all day. It became known that the enemy force that had come attacking to wrest back Attu was one division, or about 20,000, strong, specially equipped with up-to-date arms.

Tanks Come Forward

On May 16, the enemy collected their heavy artillery and other powerful arms. They surveyed the Japanese positions by means of aircraft and they launched a determined attack by land, sea and air. A section of the garrison defending a pass went down to a man fighting.

With the pass in the hands of the enemy, the positions in that area became untenable. The enemy transports continued to land troops on X X Bay. Near Mt. X X which had been captured by the Americans, their tanks came forward. The positions near X X Bay were under a severe strain. With the Mt. X X positions on the verge of total destruction, Colonel Yamazaki, commander of the Attu Garrison, (posthumously promoted lieutenant-general) had the equipment, ammunition and foodstuffs which had been stored at a place in the upper reaches of the X X river transferred to the mouth of the bay and consolidated the lines linking Mt. X X, Mt. X X, X X Peak and X X Peak, determined to launch a counter-attack. The unit defending an area on X X Bay carried out a surprise attack on the enemy and threw them into confusion.

Specially-Trained Enemy

The Yamazaki garrison then shifted its station to a point on the mouth of X X Bay between the midnight of May 16 and the next day. The garrison force, from officers down to privates and civilian members of the Army, carried all the equipment, ammunition and provisions they could bear and crossed the steep Mt. XX and Mt. XX and succeeded in massing on X X Bay.

The enemy at once delivered a furious attack, concentrating their fire on the positions around Mt. X X, in order to prevent the Japanese counter-attack. Early in the morning the enemy had carried out an air reconnaissance of the Japanese positions but they made a gross blunder, with the result that they began bombarding each other. The garrison force which completed the transfer of the station to the mouth of X X Bay strengthened its positions near the various mountains of that area, forming an ellipse. Having massed all available strength there the Japanese undertook to wrest back the X X Bay position. As the Japanese withdrew from the Mt. X X position, the enemy kept up terrific fire.

It appears that meanwhile the enemy that day had made preparations for a new attack. They seemed to have undergone special training in using smoke shells to correct their range, dropping parachutes to gauge the distance for bombardment with the ships guns and other devices. They seemed to be quite at home in operations in the mountains and through the fog. Their artillery also were extremely powerful.

Civilian Members Fight

On May 19 the enemy began transporting supplies to the landed troops by air and the ground troops continued their attack on the Japanese positions. They concentrated their fire on Mt. X X, X X Peak, Mt. X X and other positions. Outnumbered, the Japanese were compelled to draw back. Colonel Yamazaki thus ordered the withdrawal as far as the line linking Mt. X X and Mt. X X. The garrison, however, managed to hold their position until the next day.

The enemy that was advancing from the direction of X X Bay came as far as X X, where they commanded the view of the Japanese positions. Their artillery together with the ships' guns played havoc with the Japanese positions and they grew more and more intense. Enemy warships were sighted off the island and their hydroplanes could be seen coming and going. Along the beach were about ten army tents.

Colonel Yamazaki, after considering the various conditions, decided to establish a new line of defense linking Mt. X X, Mt. X X, Mt. X X and X X Peak to the north of Cape X X. He mobilized all his strength and strung them along that line. He quartered all the sick and wounded on the mouth of X X Bay and sent every able-bodied man, including civilian members of the Army, to the firing line, in order to withstand the enemy attack.

The ammunition and provision situation was not so bad but the number of combatants and heavy arms was quite small. Nevertheless, every man was burning with the fiery spirit of fighting until the last bullet or last bayonet and to the last drop of blood.

Planning to recapture Mt. X X, the garrison force concentrated fire on that one point but the odds were too great and their operations would not progress as desired. Thus Colonel Yamazaki decided to engage the enemy in a final decisive battle before the strength of the garrison force was depleted.

Sight of Our Craft

Since the morning of May 22 ship-based planes of the enemy were flying about, which suggested that an enemy aircraft-carrier was somewhere about. The next day when the sky cleared, however, the garrison force saw wings with the Rising Sun mark speeding overhead They were moved to tears at the sight. They watched and saw pillars of water and tongues of flame shooting up near enemy ships and realized that Japanese planes were attacking them.

Meanwhile, the enemy attack on Attu redoubled in ferocity. A corner of the defense positions gave in and fierce fighting developed at the southern foot of Mt. X X, where the Japanese decided to make their last stand. Here the hard, rocky ground permitted no deep trenches to be dug and the enemy shells bursting on the rocks made the terrain extremely dangerous for the defenders.

Colonel Yamazaki and his men fought with the utmost gallantry but the infantry on the foremost line all fell because of their lack of heavy artillery and reserves to reinforce them. Thus the artillery and engineer units had to move forward in their place.

Death Pledge Made

Apparently because the fog was thick on May 24, the enemy attack that day was unusually slow. The commander of the army to which the garrison force belonged, informed of the heroic manner in which the small force was defending the lone island, sent a telegram expressing his thanks and encouraging them to fight through to the end. The War Minister and Chief of General Staff also sent telegrams of thanks and encouragement.

In reply, Colonel Yamazaki telegraphed that the courage of his officers and men had been heightened a hundred fold by those messages and that they were now pledged to go down doing their duties to a man. The valiant stand was reported to the Throne and an Imperial Rescript of unprecedented graciousness was granted to the Yamazaki Unit. The Imperial Rescript was transmitted by radio to Colonel Yamazaki on May 25 and he read it to all the officers and men of the garrison force, who pledged that they would exert every ounce of strength left in them until the enemy was crushed in return for the benign Imperial solicitude. This pledge was radioed by the commander to Tokyo.

Every Man Fighting

The enemy attack was continued with increased fury on May 26. To provide against radio communication becoming impossible, Colonel Yamazaki wrote out a detailed report of the fighting since the enemy landed.

May 27 and 28 were days in which the garrison force made preparations for the last charge. Colonel Yamazaki decided that, since at this rate they would only be depleted of their strength without inflicting any appreciable damage to the enemy, the defenders should carry out a large counter-attack on the Americans.

While he ordered preparations for the charge, all the wounded who were unable to fight took their own lives. Every remaining man took up a rifle and went forward to the first line. When all the preparations had been completed, Colonel Yamazaki transmitted his thanks to his superiors for all their sympathies and asked them to send a plane to witness the manner in which the garrison went down fighting. On the night of May 29 he transmitted his last words over the radio: "Instrument will now be destroyed."

Thus at midnight on May 29 all that remained of the garrison force charged into the midst of the enemy. How stirring this charge was is clear even from enemy reports. The losses were so heavy and this last action was so nerve-racking to the enemy that the Americans at the southern foot of Mt. X X even believed that on May 30 the Japanese received a powerful reinforcement and they were thrown into utter confusion.

Mountbatten Leaves U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 27.—Lord Mountbatten, who has been appointed Commander of the newly-established Southeastern Anti-Axis Headquarters, left Washington for home before proceeding to East Asia.

ARAKI PAYS TRIBUTE TO ATTU WAR DEAD

Former War Minister Lauds Courageous Stand Made by 2,000 Heroes

Paying high tribute to all souls of the fallen heroes on Attu Island under the command of Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki, General Baron Sadao Araki, former War Minister, expressed his impression in the following strain:

"The announcement of the names of the fallen souls on Attu Island makes me recollect anew the gallant death of those warriors. I take this opportunity to offer my heartfelt condolences to these brave souls. Their brave fighting and death must have dealt a severe shock to the enemy who had to hesitate its decisive attack.

"In addition to the warriors, there were civilians in military services among those more than 2,000 fallen heroes. As was reported at that time, all who could fight stood up with arms against the raiders and, when their duty was fulfilled, they disposed of themselves complacently. This episode causes us to listen with utmost attention.

"Take an example from foreign countries. Foreign warriors in such a case will be taken prisoner without shame. Civilians will be detained as non-combatants in accordance with international law. It is common sense and common practice in foreign lands. Superiority or inferiority of national spirit makes itself felt at the last moment. How much their splendid conduct at their last hours has elevated Japan's national spirit can be told with due pride."

Yamazaki Unit Granted Citation for Heroism

(Continued from Page 1)

moving against Japan in a desperate counter-offensive. The glorious last charge of the Attu heroes is an example of this.

In the Solomons, New Guinea and all through that area too the enemy is working persistently aiming at the retaking of the Japanese-occupied territories. In that area, a decisive land-sea-air struggle is going on daily, and on August 12, some enemy bombers raided North Chishima.

Local situations, of course, do not have a significance over the whole, but it is certain that the United States and Britain are now desperate. In this present stage, it can be said that victory depends on whether or not the Anglo-American attempt at a general counter-offensive can be smashed. The people must never forget the heroes of Attu and must drive forward in solid unity to victory in the present War.

AOKI CALLS ON WANG

Discusses North China Policy; Also Meets Tsushima

Domei

PEKING, August 28.—Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki called on the office of the North China Political Affairs Commission today, after inspecting the steel works of Hsichingshan. He exchanged views regarding the construction of New North China with Wang Keh-min, chairman of the Commission and his directors-general and others from the Japanese Embassy Office.

Later Minister Aoki called on the North China Development Company and talked frankly with President Juichi Tsushima, Vice-President Tsuneo Yamanishi and other officials of the various enterprises of the concern.

CIVIL DEFENSE CORPS SET

Strengthening Southern F.I.C. Is Aim of New Organ

Domei

SAIGON, August 27.—In a joint meeting held during the middle of July at the Saigon and Cholon Chapters of the French Indo-China Ex-Servicemen's Association, it was decided to organize the Civilian Defense Corps for further strengthening the defense of Southern French Indo-China, it was disclosed.

It is understood the proposed corps will function as an auxiliary organ to the police. For the time being, members will alternate in their duty twice a month.

CHILEAN CABINET CRISIS

Rios to Reorganize It Including New Faces

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 27.—President Juan Antonio Rios is endeavoring hard to avert a political crisis of his cabinet since losing the support of the Socialist Party, according to a Santiago dispatch.

The new cabinet is expected to be a coalition one including representatives from Radical, Liberal and Democratic parties.

FILIPINO VIGNETTES (IX)

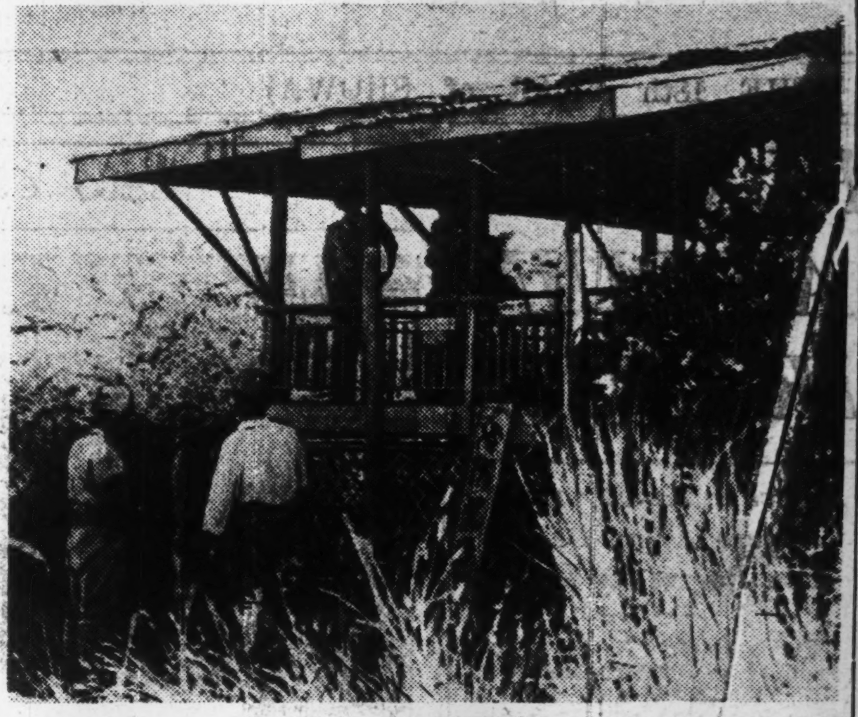
By YUTAKA SHUDO

WHEN we reached Lamao from Cabcaben, we were out of the jungle area. Numerous coconut palms and glimpses of the sea met our eyes. The waters of Manila Bay, which could be seen through the forest, shone a deep indigo and struck us with its shimmering beauty.

The dust became thicker as we advanced. The reddish powder which covered the road was ankle-deep. As our truck sped through this terrible sea of dust, the dense clouds that we left behind did not subside for a long time. Our faces gradually assumed a queer color—the color of the dust—and our mouths began to feel gritty. When we stop to think that the Imperial Forces advanced over such roads with heavy equipment on their backs, it is more than cowardly to allow such a little thing as dust to bother us, but we were finally driven to such a state of agony by the combination of dust and heat that we could have cried out in despair.

The sun is at its hottest just after the noon hour. In fact, it is so hot that it hurts. While the truck was moving it was not so bad, as we got a little breeze, but when it came to a stop our heads began to swim and we felt as if we were being smothered. It is impossible to describe in words the intensity of the sun's heat as we experienced it.

A short distance from Lamao stands the house in which the surrender of Major-General King to the Japanese commander took place. Built on a small knoll facing Manila Bay, it is a fairly nice house. However, as it is now unoccupied it will slowly fall into ruin. Making our way through wild growth as high as ourselves, we reached the front door. A piece of board, on which was written "House in which the enemy commander surrendered," was placed against the wall near the entrance.



(Passed by the War Ministry)

As can be seen from the photo, the house is far from an imposing structure, but in the Philippines where nipa houses prevail, it is considered a fairly nice house. There is a water-tank built next to it, and also a separate building adjoining it. It could even be taken for a villa of some wealthy person, as there is something that might have been a garage attached to the house.

The historic interview between the two commanders took place on the veranda facing the sea. The table and chairs remain just as they were. Dilapidated though these bits of furniture are, they take on significance when one realizes that it was by this table that the commander of the American-Philippine army requested a general surrender, after only one week of the Japanese offensive.

The view from the veranda is magnificent. Manila Bay spreads itself out under one's eyes, and over the glassy surface fly birds which look something like storks. The breeze that comes from across the Bay is indescribably soothing. While listening to the explanations of the officer leading our expedition, our thoughts took flight, and we wondered what could have been the feelings of the two commanders, one the victor and the other the vanquished, as they faced each other on this spot. There was no end to our musings as we stood there, fanned by the cool breeze.

TAKASAGO YOUTHS KEEN FOR SERVICE

Being Vigorously Trained Under Navy—Young Men Full of Vigor And Martial Spirit

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE.—In the glaring rays of the sun, under the command of an X X Commander, volunteers hailing from the Takasago tribe were drilling strenuously on the grounds of a Naval corps at a base where the Volunteer Corps of the Takasago Tribe of Taiwan, their predecessor, was brought up.

"The members are young Takasago men chosen to meet the high standard of qualifications," said the Lieutenant-Commander when interviewed. "They hailed from the tribes of Dyar, Bunun and Ami. Their curriculum covers Naval Gymnastics, Bayonetting and flag-signalling. Naturally they are full of vigor and martial spirit and the war stories told to them during lessons on morality are proving effective in the development of their character. The members are trained in the spirit embodied in the Canon of the Corps under the following heads:

1. We are the subjects of His Majesty the Emperor.
2. With gratitude for the Imperial grace, we pledge loyalty.
3. Discipline is the armed force's vital vein.
4. We obey orders from the higher ranks, collaborate amicably and assist ourselves to the glorification of the August Rule.
5. Fighting is our life and we pledge to fulfill our duties without fail.

Capable and Grateful

"They are touchingly naive, capable and have a deep sense of gratitude. The authorities are encouraging the development of these superior aspects of their character and are expecting to obtain excellent results. The Takasago young men here firmly believe that as Japan is now fighting a war of righteousness, it is sure to achieve victory. To be killed in action on the front of this sacred war means for them the deification of their souls. They are impatiently waiting for the day when they can go to the front. Therefore, it is not astonishing that their training is taking rapid strides."

The officer concluded the interview by quoting the composition of a young Takasago volunteer who graduated at the commencement exercises of a term. The volunteer wrote: "I belong to the Takasago race of not Taiwan, but of Greater East Asia. I want to go to the front and die a glorious death." Their convinctions expressed in the above phrase are quite firm and naval officers are greatly moved when they offer to the Imperial cause, as they do, the entire amount of their salaries, which they decline to receive saying they do not deserve it in excess of the honor of being granted training in the Takasago Volunteer Corps.

Chungking Army Routed

Domei

HSUCHOW, August 27.—During the two-day mopping-up operations since August 24 against the remnants of the Chungking's New Fourth Army in the districts of Chuyang, Suhsien, Huayin, and Hsuhsien in the northern part of Kiangsu and Anhwei Provinces, Japanese Units capture 13 soldiers as prisoners, found 215 enemy dead on the battlefields, and seized sizeable booty.

FUNERAL RITES HELD FOR NOTED DESIGNER

Army Honors Dr. Ichihara, Engineer, at Ceremony in Presence of Premier

As befitting a scientist who died for the sake of the State, Dr. Michitoshi Ichihara, engineer of the Imperial Army and professor at Tohoku Imperial University, who died at his post like a soldier on August 19, was accorded a funeral by the Army Ordnance Administration Headquarters on Saturday afternoon.

The funeral, the first to be held by the Headquarters, took place at the Aoyama Funeral Hall at 1 p.m. under the supervision of the Funeral Committee headed by Lieutenant-General Kunihide Koike, Chief of the Technical Department of the Headquarters.

On an altar raised in the center of the Hall lay the coffin. On the right were placed Imperial offerings while on the left were arranged decorations which had been confered on the scientist in recognition of his services to the State.

As the chief mourner, the family members of the deceased engineer, and the members of the Funeral Committee took their seats, Chief Priest Nishikubo of the Tsukudo Hachiman Shrine, Ushigome-ku, assisted by other priests, performed the purification ceremony. Recital of Shinto prayers followed. Then the representatives of War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe and President Viscount Tadashiro Inouye of the Technical Affairs Board read addresses of condolence. Subsequently the offering of branches of the sacred tree and burning of incense for the departed soul of the late engineer began.

Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, Director-General of the Army Ordnance Administration Headquarters, was the first to make offerings. He was followed by the chief mourner, family members of the dead scientist, the representatives of the War and Education Ministers, President Inouye, relatives of the late engineer, and the members of the Funeral Committee. The funeral was over at 1:50 p.m.

At 2 p.m., the farewell service was held at the same place.

Prime Minister Tojo showed up at the Aoyama Funeral Hall at 2 p.m. and was the first to offer a branch of the sacred tree to the spirit of the late Dr. Ichihara, after the farewell service started.

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HSIA THANKS JAPAN FOR HELP TO CHINA

Nanking Minister Grateful for Aid Rendered Country in Regaining Its Sovereignty

In a recent broadcast speech entitled "The Successful Completion Of A Mission," Hsia Chi-feng, Minister of Audit of the National Government of China and member of the Special Commission for the Taking over of French Concessions, lauded the action of Japan in helping China to regain her sovereignty by being the first nation to sign with China a convention for the abolition of extraterritorial rights and the restoration of concessions, and expressed the thanks of the Chinese Nation to Japan for the good offices it used at mediation with other powers concerned for the restoration of their rights in China.

"This act on the part of Japan," Minister Hsia stated, "fully reveals the far-sighted nature of her national policy, the magnanimity of her aspirations, the sincerity of her friendship, as well as the greatness of her national spirit. It has not only won the gratitude of the Chinese people . . . . . but also called for the respect of all the peoples of East Asia and indeed of all the peoples of the world."

The text of Minister Hsia's broadcast speech follows:

Following China's official participation in the War of Greater East Asia on January 9, 1943, Japan, our friendly ally, in keeping with her desire to help China to regain sovereignty, was the first nation to sign with us a convention for the abolition of extraterritorial rights and the restoration of concessions. On March 30, the third anniversary of the National Government's return to the capital, the restoration of all exclusive Japanese concessions in China was put into effect.

Good Offices Used

At the same time, Japan has used her good offices at mediation with other Powers concerned to facilitate the restoration of the Legation Quarter at Peking and the International Settlement at Kulangsu (Amol). This act on the part of Japan fully reveals the far-sighted nature of her national policy, the magnanimity of her aspirations, the sincerity of her friendship, as well as the greatness of her national spirit. It has not only won the gratitude of the Chinese people who have now thrown in their lot with Japan in the common struggle for the emancipation of East Asia, sharing alike both life and death, but also called for the respect of all the peoples of East Asia and indeed of all the peoples of the world who hold dear the principles of humanity and righteousness. France's present action bear testimony to this statement.

France is herself beset with many troubles and there are numerous domestic issues which require her undivided attention. Despite this, she is in the position to recognize the realities of the situation, and to surmount all difficulties when on February 23, she issued the declaration voluntarily for the restoration of her concessions and the abolition of her extraterritorial rights.

Since then, the Governments of China and France have delegated representatives for negotiations over details relating to the enforcement of the said Declaration. On May 18, an Agreement was reached which was put into effect on June 5 for the retrocession of the exclusive French Concessions at Tientsin, Hankow and Shameen (Canton).

Principles Agreed Upon

Recently, I had the honor of accompanying Dr. Chu Min-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Shanghai where we met H. E. Ambassador Henri Cosme for primary discussions on the final phase of the retrocession negotiations. The fundamental principles had been agreed upon then.

On July 12, the whole Special French Delegation arrived at the capital, and negotiations were immediately commenced with the Chinese Committee for the taking over of French Concessions, headed by Dr. Chu. An agreement was finally reached and signed on July 22 providing for the retrocession have been fully restored to China, and with the holding of the ceremony for the return of the Concession at Shanghai, the committee successfully completed its momentous missions.

I now take the opportunity to express the fact that the smooth conclusion of the negotiations has been due to the sincerity of French friendship and to France's wise policy. At the same time, the earnestness with which members of the French Delegation proceeded with the affair merits our appreciation. The assistance, moreover, rendered by our ally, Japan, throughout the affair also calls for our gratitude.

As the economic pivot of China and a leading port in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the importance of Shanghai cannot be overemphasized. In the course of the past century, Anglo-American imperialists have utilized the foreign areas of Shanghai as the basis for the encroachment of our sovereignty, and the perpetuation of economic exploitation and cultural aggression. These nefarious activities have long roused the indignation of our people who have looked eagerly toward retrocession.

Foul Influence Reproached

Our hopes have long remained unrealized on account of the prevalence of Anglo-American influence. This influence has fortunately now been fully uprooted as a result of the War of Greater East Asia launched by our ally, Japan, and the East Asiatic peoples are now being emancipated. Our supreme leader, President Wang Ching-wei, responding to public sentiment and displaying great farsightedness, has resolutely led the nation to war with the Anglo-Americans.

China has thus become an active participant in the War of Greater East Asia, and Japan has immediately manifested her enthusiasm in helping us to regain sovereignty through the removal of the strong hold for the perpetration of aggression. Other friendly Powers have followed Japan's lead, and thus the National Father's behest for the abrogation of the unequal treaties which also represent the aspirations of the entire nation for many years, is being realized.

As we review the developments referred to above, we shall realize that while we necessarily rejoice over the restoration of our sovereignty, we should not rest merely with our celebration. It is all the more necessary for us, in obedience to the National Father's behest and the national policies laid down by the Supreme Leader, to rally to the support of the President who is leading the whole nation in standing shoulder to shoulder with Japan in the common march onward for the successful prosecution of the War. With this achievement the creation of co-prosperity for East Asia will be completed at an early date, and the long desired rejuvenation of China will ultimately and definitely be achieved.

U.S.-Iceland Treaty

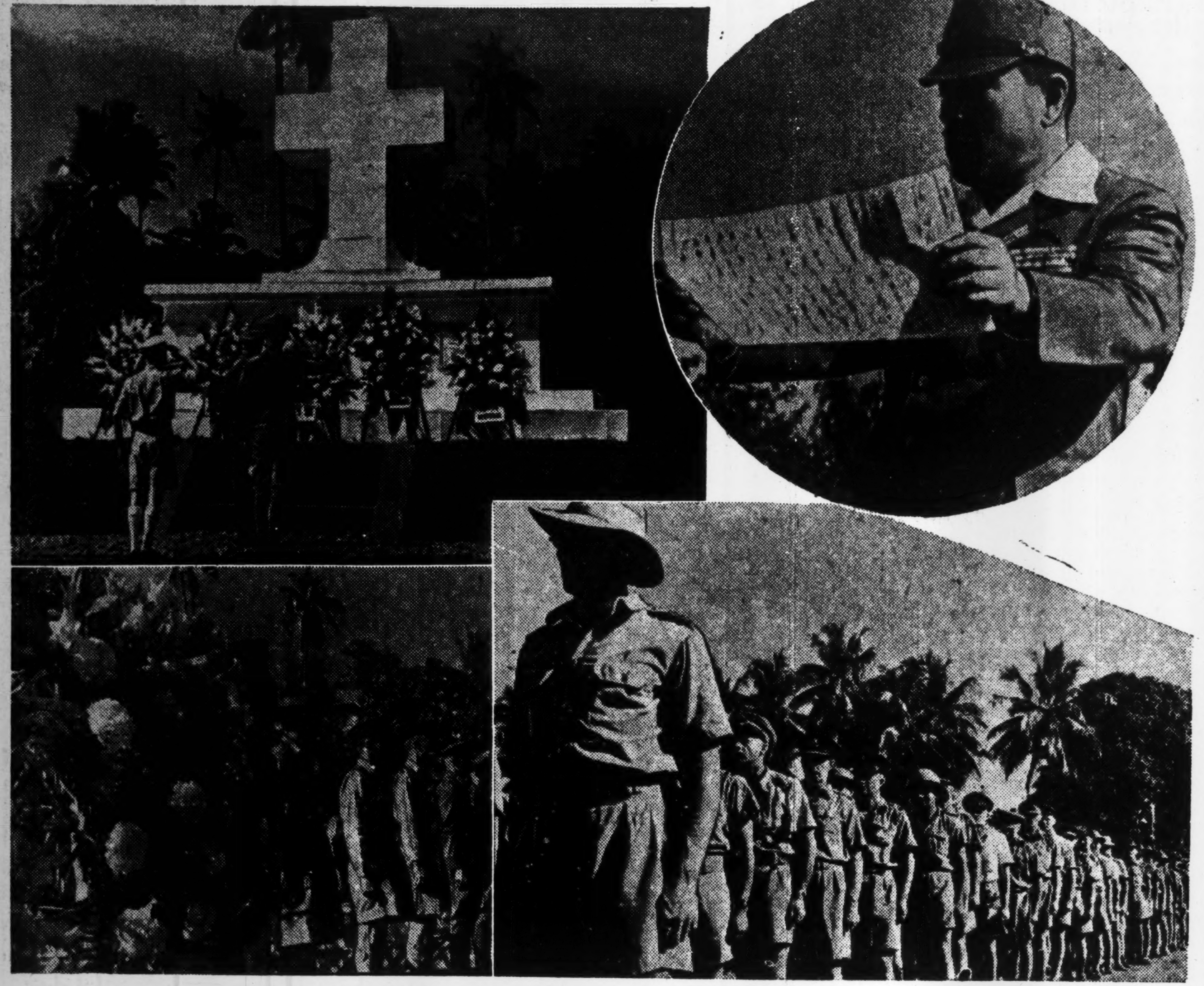
Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 27.—A new trade pact has been concluded between the United States and Iceland at Reykjavik, the U.S. Department of State announced on Thursday, according to a Washington dispatch. It is the 32nd treaty since the enforcement of the American reciprocal foreign trade act.

Prays for Victory

Home Minister Kisaburo Ando paid a visit to Hikawa Shrine in Saitama Prefecture Saturday and prayed for the victory of the Imperial Army and Navy Forces.

Rites Held for Enemy War Prisoners



Japanese Army authorities conducted an imposing funeral service honoring deceased enemy war captives at the Prisoners' War Camp in Java on July 30 participated in by captured officers and men of the United States, British, Australian and Dutch forces.

Top Left: Comrades paying their last respects before the cemetery bedecked with numerous wreaths.

Botton Left: Part of the enemy prisoners witnessing the last rites.

Top Right: Major-General Masatoshi Saito, Commandant of the War Prisoners' Camp, reading a condolence message at the ceremony.

Botton Right: Some of the Australian captives at the funeral site.

Japanese Army Holds Rites For Enemy Captives in Java

Impressive Funeral Services Given for American, British, Australian and Dutch War Prisoners In Presence of Nippon and Foe's Officers

Under the supervision of the Imperial Japanese Army authorities, the War Prisoners' Camp in Java solemnized funeral services on July 30 in honor of deceased prisoners of American, British, Australian and Dutch nationalities.

In the presence of many Japanese officers and men as well as other high officials concerned, hundreds of prisoners at the various camps had the honor of attending the rites to pay their last respects to the memory of the dead.

All those who were present were deeply moved by the ceremony, which was carried out with solemnity and dignity from the beginning to end, particularly the comrades of the deceased were highly touched by the impressive letter of condolence read by Major-General Masatoshi Saito, Commander-in-Chief of the War Prisoners' Camp in Java.

Major-General Saito's offering of condolence follows:

An Offering of Condolence

For the sake of their motherland, they have separated from their dearest ones to fight under severe circumstances and were unfortunately captured — some were wounded; and to some sickness prevailed, to which they have succumbed. Though unattaining the glory of supreme sacrifice, as the heroes that had fallen on the battlefield, they, and their bereaved families have in every way our sincerest sympathies.

The Nippon race, in the cause of justice will stand firm and destroy all obstacles, but when resistance has failed and to those that pledge in surrender—full protection will be given—these traits being the essence of our Bushido spirit.

So this day as we are gathered here—we pray for their souls that they may rest in peace and offer our truthful condolence.

Commander-in-Chief
of the War Prisoners' Camp
in Java, Major-General
Masatoshi Saito

The 18th year of Showa
30th day of July

Navy Wreaths Displayed

Before the close of the ceremony, several beautiful wreaths were dedicated to the souls of the dead in front of the cross, including those donated by the Japanese Army officers as well as by Colonel C. H. Noble (British), Captain T. A. Dodson (American), Lieutenant-Colonel R. Dilas (Australian), and Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Alexander (Dutch), as the representatives of the war prisoners in Java.

Impressed by the ceremony, many officers among the war prisoners of high rank expressed their heartfelt emotion in brief statements.

Colonel G. H. Noble, British pilot officer, said: "We express our heartfelt thanks to the Japanese military authorities for giving the opportunity to our deceased comrades to have their last honor. The ceremony, which was attended by the Japanese Army officers, will linger in our memory forever."

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Davis, of the Australian air force, expressed his sincere thanks to the Japanese Army officers for their warm attention in dispatching a squad of Japanese guard of honor to the funeral in honor of his deceased friends.

Lauds Japan's Bushido

Captain Y. G. Fall, Australian pilot officer, stated: "I am fully convinced that the reverent condolence offered by the Japanese Army officers and men for my deceased comrades, who once fought face to face, is the true manifestation of the just and lofty spirit of Japan's Bushido."

Regarding the atmosphere of the impressive ceremony, Lieutenant K. P. Du Rieu, an Australian pilot officer, wrote the following signed article:

K. P. Du Rieu,
Pilot Officer,
Australian.

It was a beautiful, bright morning that we had for the Day of Remembrance in honor of the Allied dead. We were conveyed in motor lorries from Makasura Camp to St. Vincentius Hospital, where so many of our men are being treated and carefully nursed back to health.

In a glade at the rear of the hospital, with a lovely background of stately palms and other tropical trees, was set up a large white cross as a token of remembrance. On it, in bold letters of gold, was the well-known inscription "Lest We Forget." The members of the various camps were drawn up in parade formation facing the cross.

In front of the parade was a detachment of the well-turned out Nipponese soldiers, also facing the cross with fixed bayonets that glinted in the bright sunshine: at their rear stood the two buglers. Seated at the right front was the Nipponese General and his staff, and on the left, also seated, were the senior English, Australian, American and Dutch officers present with their wreath-bearers.

At the sounding of "Kuni no Shizume" by the buglers, the Nipponese General placed a large wreath of beautiful white flowers at the foot of the cross and delivered an oration, and, after retiring a few paces, respectfully saluted. He was followed by the English, American, Australian and then the Dutch officers, who, in turn, also placed beautiful wreaths on each side of the one placed in position by the Nipponese General.

Speeches were delivered by Nipponese officers in which they generously extolled the bravery of the dead and expressed their desire to honor the memory of the fallen. The ceremony was carried out with all due solemnity and respect, and was concluded by the buglers again sounding "Kuni no Shizume."

Signed
K. P. Du Rieu.
30th July, 1943.

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THAI SOLDIER GUIDED BY ARMY PRECEPTS

'Sacrifice Your Life for The Nation' Displayed on Badge of Every Cap

By PHROT PHUTTHINAN
Tokyo Correspondent for the Bangkok Chronicle, Suphab Satri And Nikorn

Like the Japanese Army and Navy which are guided by the Five Warriors' Codes as proclaimed in the Imperial Precepts granted by the Emperor Meiji, the fighting services of Thailand have precepts or slogans which every Thai soldier and seaman always take to heart. They are devotion to the State, dignity, discipline and bravery. Moreover, the members of the Thai fighting services are taught always to bear in mind the precept, "Sacrifice your lives for the nation," this phrase is inscribed on the badge of cap of every Thai soldier.

The three departments of the Thai fighting services, the Army, Navy and Air Forces, are working in close collaboration under the unified command of the Defense Ministry. The remarkable developments made by the Thai forces during the last decade are all ascribable to the continuous efforts and able leadership of Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram, our Premier and concurrently Defense Minister and Supreme Commander of the Thai Forces.

The Thai people are proud of the valor of the Thai soldiers and seamen as well as the efficiency of their fighting services which have been displayed in actual battles their country has fought, notably in the recent campaign carried out in the Shan States in collaboration with the Japanese Forces.

The visit in Tokyo of the Military Mission of our country at this juncture is of great significance in that the matter attests to the close collaboration moral and material, between Japan and Thailand and, moreover, foretells further promotion of relations between the two Asiatic Allies.

The members of the mission are now going through their busy schedule, inspecting the superior military and naval machinery of Japan and meeting prominent personalities in Japan's military and political quarters. They are indeed overwhelmed by the cordial reception liberally tendered them by all local circles concerned.

I am confident that the personal intercourses which the members of the Inspection Party have had and are having with the Japanese engaged in missions similar to their own will make more actual the Japan-Thailand collaboration in military fields as envisaged in the treaty regarding the cooperative war efforts signed between Japan and Thailand at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia.

Furthermore, I have no doubt that the first hand observations the party members have obtained during their current visit here will materially contribute to the future progress of the fighting services of our country.

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Sumatnra
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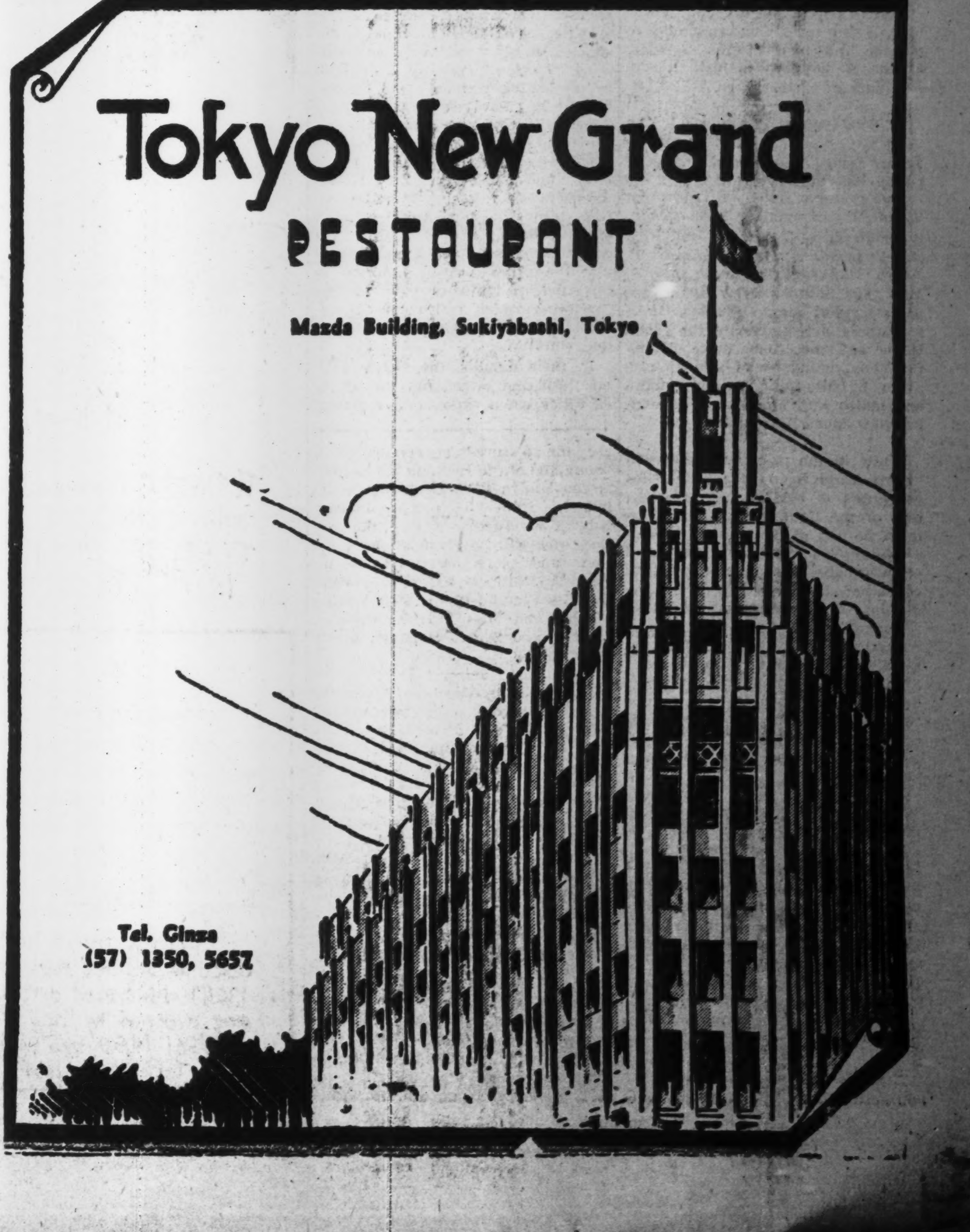

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Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

OKAZAKI GRATEFUL FOR COLLABORATION

Out-Going Chairman of Former Shanghai Municipal Council Thanks Community

Shanghai Evening Post

Expressing his deep appreciation for the close collaboration accorded him and his colleagues by the entire community of Shanghai, Katsuo Okazaki, out-going Chairman of the former Shanghai Municipal Council, thanked the community in general, the Pao Chia and the Press for the assistance received during his tenure of office.

"I would like to take this opportunity to record my deep appreciation and that of my colleagues of the very close cooperation extended to the Council by the entire community of Shanghai during the time I served as Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council," he declared

"I shall always look back with profound gratification upon the very friendly spirit in which the community has worked its many problems and the very helpful and and friendly manner in which it has assisted the Council in tackling all problems of communal interest.

"My conscience is clear in saying that I have always tried to work out schemes that are beneficial to the community and though everything may not have turned out as satisfactorily as could be hoped for, it is a source of satisfaction to know that the Council did its best toward this aim. I am grateful to the community for its very sympathetic understanding, advice and assistance.

Pao Chia Lauded

"I wish to express thanks on behalf of the Council to the Pao Chia, who have contributed so much toward maintaining peace and good order in collaboration with the Police Forces.

"It is also with appreciation that I look upon the public spirited assistance rendered to the authorities by the general populace during past civil airraid maneuvers.

"My duties therefore as Chairman of the Council have always been a source of pleasure to me personally. I sincerely hope that this ready assistance and cooperative spirit will be accorded to even a greater extent to the new Administration.

"I wish also to thank members of the Press for having helped to interpret the varied problems of Shanghai, and thereby providing an indispensable link between the work of the Council and the public.

"My colleagues and I share, in common with all members of this community, hopes in the further progress and prosperity of this great city."

Economic Pressure on Argentina By U.S. Condemned by Spokesman

Washington's Brow-Beating Policy Unmasks Vile Ideologies of Roosevelt, Who Should Be 'Quarantined,' Declares Hirota

Noon Extra, Shanghai

The Roosevelt Government's action in cancelling export permits for shipments to Argentina was attacked by Yoji Hirota, spokesman of the Shanghai Japanese Embassy Office, as another step in America's policy of applying pressure to neutral nations to satisfy her dreams of world conquest.

The only way to rid the world of these manipulations by Washington politicians, the spokesman said forcefully, is to "quarantine Roosevelt and his gang."

The spokesman pointed out that the measure amounts to stoppage of all trade between the two countries. The President, he said, is shifting from political pressure to economic threats to bend free-willed Argentina to his ways The cancellation of the export permits, he added, is the first step in the policy of economic pressure with the threat that lurks in the background complete severance of economic relations with Argentina.

Political Pressure Fails

Such actions, he commented, give the lie to Washington's self-advanced war aims, couched in idealistic words, and the honeyed words of friendship for all people, and especially the people of America, that drip from the mouths of its leaders.

Since the outbreak of the hostilities in Europe, and through the storm of the War of Greater East Asia, Argentina has been steadfastly steering a course of neutrality despite the shoals on both sides. She has never lifted a finger to harm the friendly relations between herself and the United States, Mr. Hirota said. Yet, the United States, without reason, adopted an unfriendly, browbeating policy toward her.

On June 4 of this year, a military revolution upset the Castillo Government and replaced it with the Ramirez administration. Striving to be impartial and fair and yet protect its policy of neutrality, the new President ordered the dissolution of organizations in Argentina campaigning too actively in the cause of the United States, and at the same time liquidated Communist organizations, and the Action Argentina, a left-wing group.

Cloak for Aggressiveness

President Roosevelt, ignoring his words of friendship for Argentina took advantage of the confusion caused by the revolution to begin a campaign of political pressure upon the Ramirez Government, Mr. Hirota stated. When that proved insufficient to gain his ends, he turned to economic measures.

Mr. Hirota pointed out that this policy of the United States was in direct contrast to the beautifully phrased words and promises of the Washington politicians, and the signboard of Good-Neighbor relations with South America which has been hanging out over the Capitol for the last few years. When Pan-America Day was observed in the Americas this spring, President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Vice-President Henry Agard Wallace, smoothly talked of free trade in the Americas and spoke plausibly of a policy of Pan-American peace—yet even during that time they were committed to the subtle policy of pressure against Argentina which called for disruption of these if need be to coerce that country.

In their mouths, the words were beautiful and sweet, but they turned bitter when exposed to the light of subsequent developments which proved that they were the cloak for an aggressive capitalistic policy, the spokesman commented.

Methods Similar

The spokesman pointed out that Japan and China have had the same bitter experiences with the United States. Reviewing the steps which led Japan to declare war against the United States, Mr. Hirota stated that relations between Tokyo and United States had begun to worsen from 1937 to 1938. In 1938, the situation was made worse when the United States embarked upon a naval expansion program.

In December, 1939, President Roosevelt screwed up tension another notch when he invoked the so-called "moral embargo" against Japan. It meant stoppage of exports to Japan of scrap iron, trucks, machine-tools and other materials that might be used in war. On July 26, 1940, Washington informed Tokyo of its intention of abrogating its commercial treaty with Japan and the abrogation went into effect in January 1941.

Chile Bows To Pressure

The "freeze order" making it impossible to withdraw Japanese assets from the United States and the ban on oil exports to Japan laid the stage for the Nomura-Kurusu talks with the White House leaders, failure of which led to war.

Chile, subjected to the same process of diplomatic and economic pressure, finally bowed to superior force and on January 20 this year, severed relations with the Axis nations.

In view of these actions which have characterized the Roosevelt administration's policies in the past few years, the spokesman demanded the quarantine of "Roosevelt and his White House gang." Not only the Axis nations, but neutrals as well as all anti-Axis nations must realize the truth of this, and unite to carry out this action, the spokesman concluded.

ENEMY'S BETRAYAL HIT BY SPOKESMAN

Britain, U.S. Will Even Assassinate Leaders of Smaller States To Satisfy Greedy Aims

Noon Extra, Shanghai

An unqualified attack on Anglo-American intrigues in sacrificing the Polish Emigre Government in London and in scrapping the Atlantic Charter was made by Yoji Hirota, Spokesman of the Japanese Embassy during the weekly press reception of Chinese journalists.

For the pacification of the Soviet Union, the Anglo-American Powers would spare no efforts in sacrificing the rights of small states, the maintenance of which was specifically stipulated in the Atlantic Charter, added the spokesman.

The Atlantic Charter, which was published after President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill had a meeting in the Atlantic in August, 1940, for safeguarding the interests and sovereignty of smaller states, is destined to become a scrap of paper, stressed Mr. Hirota.

Hopes Entertained

With the publication of this document, the Polish Emigre Government was established in London. In 1941 Polish prisoners of war were organized into the Polish Army and were sent to Iran on the side of the Allies. The Polish people at that time entertained very high hopes for the recovery of their lost privileges.

As the situation took a turn for the worse for the Allies, the Anglo-American Powers tried every means to befriend the Soviets. In May, 1942, Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov visited London and Washington and presented his demands for the supply of sufficient quantities of war material and the opening of the Second Front.

Unable to live up to their promises, said Mr. Hirota, the Soviets hinted that they would desert the Allied camp, and the Allied leaders, at the Casablanca meeting in January this year, accepted Soviet Russia's demand for the expansion of her territory in Europe. In February, mass slaughters of Polish prisoners were discovered and the Polish Emigre Government was very indignant with the Soviet Union, which led to serious friction between the British Government and the Polish Refugee Regime, added the spokesman.

'Accident' Doubted

While the French Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud were cultivating their strength in North Africa in June this year, the British authorities in London summoned the Prime Minister of the Polish Emigre Government to leave Cairo for London. He was killed in an air accident, and it is still a mystery whether the air crash was engineered or a pure accident, said the spokesman.

It must be emphasized, Mr. Hirota said in conclusion, that the Anglo-American Powers have no scruple in abrogating the Atlantic Charter, and if it serves to their own selfish interests they would spare no efforts to sacrifice the smaller states, even by assassinating the leaders of such nations.

PENANG TO PROMOTE WELFARE OF PEOPLE

Development of Industry, Peace And Order are Basic Policies, Says Itami

Syonan Shinbun

That the maintenance of peace and order, the promotion of people's welfare and the development of industry are the basic policies of administration in Penang State, was clarified by Governor Masakichi Itami in an interview with your correspondent at the Penang State Administration Office.

"Penang is noted for its scenic beauty," continued the Governor, "but in addition there must also be spiritual beauty to characterise it. For this, I am trying my best to implant the Japanese spirit here. At the same time, I am urging local people to wholeheartedly cooperate with Japan and the Japanese for the estalishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere based on the Hakko Ichiu principle and come to realize that they are now directly taking part in the successful prosecution of the current War."

Referring to the spread of Japanese language in Penang, he said that the State is taking the utmost pains to encourage the study of the language throughout the province by opening up a number of language schools and sponsoring special courses in Japanese insomuch as the knowledge of the language may as well be considered as the short-cut to the better understanding of things Japanese and the correct cognizance of the War.

"By coming in closer contact with the culture, education, finance and politics of Japan," continued Governor Itami, "native people will become well acquainted with Japan and our people. This, in turn, will lead to their own consciousness that they form an integral part of the Sphere. I hope that they will be fully aware of their obligations and responsibilities as good citizens in a new-born Malai under the Japanese administration."

Not Narrow-Minded

As regards the use of the English language, however, the Governor said that he was not so narrow-minded as to have the slightest objections to it—at least for the time being—because it is still a very helpful medium for mutual understanding between the Government and the masses. After all, English will be used as a popular instrument of publicity—that is, a means to convey the Government's good intentions to the public until Japanese is thoroughly popularized, he said.

In the evening, your correspondent visited the Penang Hills by the Penang Hill Railway. According to the "Information of Penang," this peculiar railway is explained as the one running on the funicular system with electric power, and that in addition to many braking and safety devices in the engine rooms, each car is fitted with hand and emergency brakes.

Going out on the verandah commanding a fine view and overlooking the city of Penang, we relaxed on a lounge and listened to many stories relating to brutalities and atrocities perpetrated by the British in local administration, as narrated by Mr. Nagao, over 20 years a resident in Malai.

Grateful to Gunjin

"Little did I dream," said this old-timer, "that I would ever see this country coming under the benevolent rule of Japan. I used to chagrin at the most merciless and cold-blooded exploitations of Malai by the British, but from now on things will be different. Of course, this is wartime and one cannot ask too much. In a few years, however, I believe that local conditions will be further improved and brightened up. I am ever grateful to the Imperial Japanese Forces who had stamped out the Anglo-Saxon influences from this part of the world, and established a new order there instead."

As twilight closed in, it became much cooler. So quiet were the surroundings and so picturesque the hill views outside, that we felt like staying in a certain Summer resort in Japan—most likely Karuizawa. Indeed, it was a charming hallucination.

Next morning, we left the hills by the 1 a.m. train. Aboard the train, your correspondent happened to hear local children singing a Japanese song, "Heitai-san yo, arigato," (Thank you, my dear soldiers). They sang rather well. We were impressed because they were very natural and naive in their way of singing the song.

Music Notes

Yoshie Fujiwara, who recently undertook a successful concert tour of Manchoukuo, has left again on an extensive trip to North China, where he will sing for the entertainment of officers and men of the Imperial Forces, in addition to making several concert appearances.

Unusual popularity achieved by the "Half A Century's Musical History in Japan" stage show at the Nippon Gekijo has caused its retention in the repertory for a third week, through Wednesday, September 8. The show is produced by Tetsuzo Shirai, with ballet performances arranged by Jujiro Hanayagi, Takashi Masuda, Miss Olga Shimizu, Miss Renko Mitsuhashi, and Masao Shibata. Performances are given by the Toho Ballet and the Toho Music Drama Company, with special solo appearances by Minosuke Tajima, violin, and Ichiro Fujiyama, barytone with his New Music Ensemble.

While in the past much attention has been given by the authorities concerned to achieve a reorganization of the light musical entertainment branch of the musical life on a healthy basis, recently the Board of Information and other authorities concerned have also taken up the question of reforming the status of "classical" and "serious" musical concerts. For the purpose, the authorities invited the leading concert managers to a conference at which detailed instructons were presented with regard to the trends to be observed in shaping the concert plans for the coming autumn and winter seasons.

Owing to Mr. Fujiyama's previous engagement for performances in Osaka beginning September 1, his place in the Nichigeki musical ballet show will from that day be taken by the Haida Brothers (Katsuhiko and Haruhiko) and their Southern Ensemble. Also Miss Kaoru Tachibana, former star singer of the Takarazuka Girls Opera Company, and Fukuo Tanaka with his Band will appear in the same program from September 1.

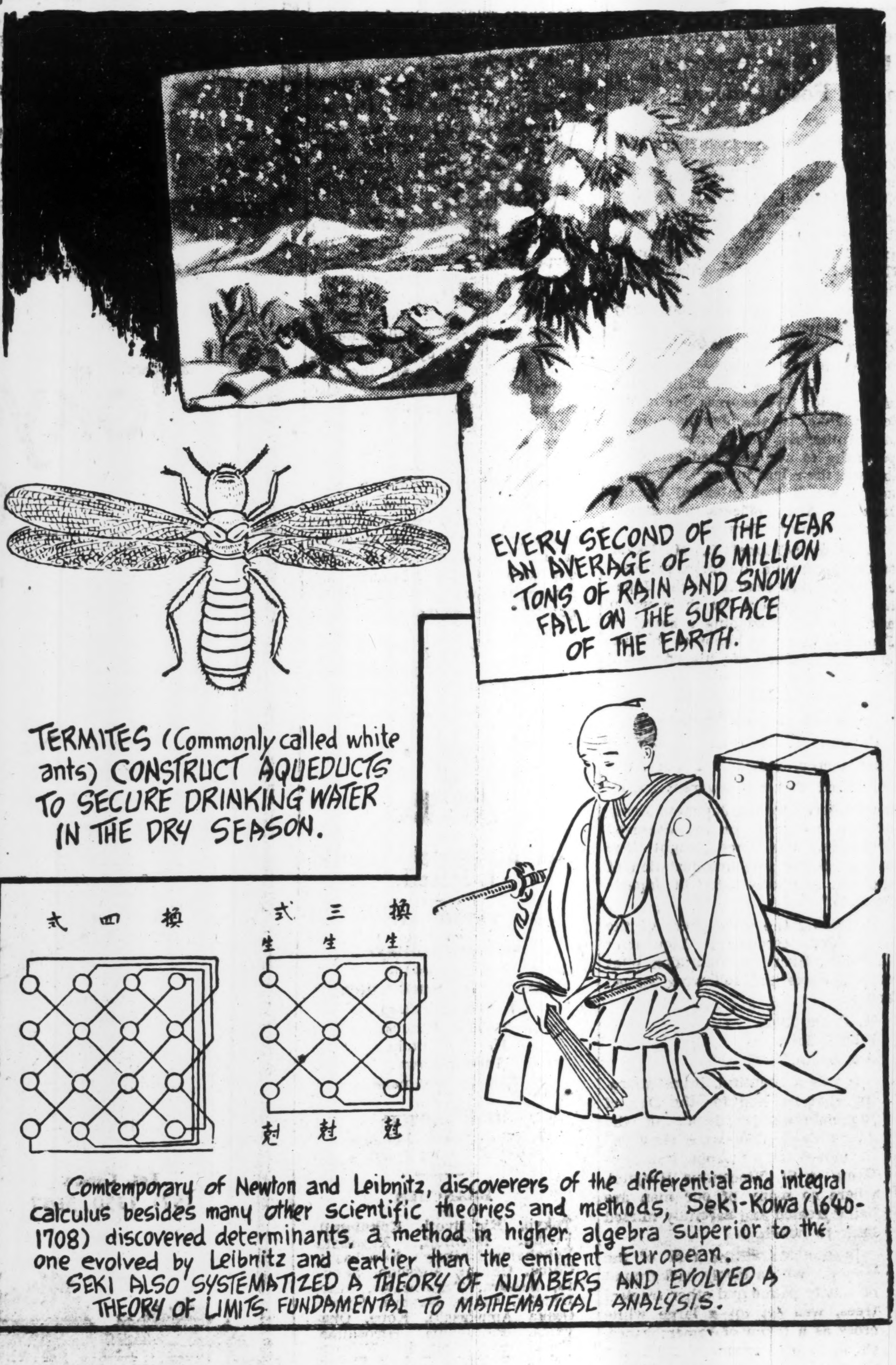
The Haida Brothers and their Southern Ensemble, and Koichi Mine are the featured attractions of a "Song and Music Evening" to be held at the Hibiya Park Open Air Auditorium from 5 p.m., Monday, August 30. In case of rain, the performance will be given at the same hour and place on the following day. Appearances will also be made by Miss Fumiko Inada, Miss Yukiko Honda, and Miss Tsuruko Shibata, singers; and Sachio Koizumi, accordionist.

Sponsored by the Sanshi Association, the second Light Music Concert will be held at he Hibiya Park Open Air Auditorium from 5 p.m., Monday, September 6 (to be postponed to the next day in case of rain). Taro Shoji and Katsuhiko Haida, two of the most popular singers in the field of light music, will appear, the former accompanied by Hiroshi Kikuchi and his band, the latter by Haruhiko Haida and the Southern Ensemble.

To Inspect Karafuto

Home Vice-Minister Toshitatsu Karasawa will leave Tokyo Monday for Hokkaido and Karafuto on a two-week inspection. His visit there is significant in connection with the recent administrative reform covering Japan and Karafuto.

STRANGER THAN FICTION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式三換
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剋剋剋
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Judgment on America

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENGO TOMINAGA,
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section,
The Imperial Headquarters

Chapter I
Part IV

At the conclusion of the first World War, with the decline of the Entente Powers and the impoverishment of the Allied Powers, Japan suddenly leaped into position as one of the five great powers of the world. Then, having firmly established itself as a power in East Asia, it began to show signs of expansion. Alarmed by such rapid progress, the United States decided that it was the expansion of Japan's military power which had caused the failure of those financial policies which America had been enforcing in China since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War. Thereupon, taking advantage of the rising tide of the disarmament idea, it launched upon an attempt to weaken Japan's military power by a series of parleys among the great powers, namely, the Washington Conference of 1922, the Geneva Disarmament Conference of 1927, and the London Conference of 1930.

However, the Geneva Conference and the London Conference, instead of being independent conferences, were merely extensions of the Washington Conference. And not only were these two conferences rooted in the Washington Conference, but so also were all American diplomatic aggressions against Japan from the Manchurian Affair to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. Therefore, it was the Washington Conference which really decided the course of Japanese-American relations thereafter. For this reason it will be necessary to elaborate on this conference.

The treaties concluded at the Washington Conference included among others, the following three important treaties:

I The Five-Power Treaty, signed by Japan, the United States, Britain, France, and Italy, on February 5, 1922.

This treaty determined the relative strength of the navies of the five nations in terms of the standard displacement of capital ships, the final ratio being: Britain and the United States, 5; Japan, 3; France and Italy, 1.75 each. Moreover, a ten-year "holiday" for warship construction, and the scrapping of a special class warships, either already constructed or being constructed, were proclaimed. Furthermore, the standard displacements of capital ships and of aircraft carriers were fixed not to exceed 35,000 tons and 27,000 tons respectively, and the guns to be mounted on such ships to be 16-inch and 8-inch respectively.

The terms of this treaty were to be in effect until December 31, 1936, and if any of the powers concerned should wish to abrogate same, it was to notify the other powers 2 years prior to the date of the meditated abrogation. And further, it was decided that the treaty on the non-fortification of insular possessions in the Pacific Ocean should be incorporated into the Five-Power treaty as article 19. The terms of the non-fortification treaty stipulated that no new fortification or naval base should be established, that no measures should be taken to increase existing naval facilities for the repair and maintenance of naval forces, and that no increase should be made in coastal defense of the territories and possessions specified in the following:

1. The insular possession which the United States now holds, or may hereafter acquire, in the Pacific Ocean, except thse adjacent to the coasts of the United States, the Panama Canal Zone, and Alaska.

2. Hongkong, and other insular possessions which the British Empire now holds, or may acquire hereafter, in the Pacific Ocean, east of meridian 110 degrees east longitude, except those adjacent to the coasts of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand.

3. The following insular territories and possessions of Japan in the Pacific Ocean, to wit: the Kurile Islands, the Bonin Islands, Omami-Oshima, the Loochoo Islands, Formosa and the Pescadores, and any insular territories and possessions which Japan may hereafter acquire.

II. The Four-Power Treaty signed by Japan, the United States, Britain, and France on February 6, 1922.

This treaty was first concluded between Japan, the United States, and Britain, but in order to pacify France, who was dissatisfied with the naval ratio, it was made into a four-power treaty. Some of the important articles are as follows:

Article 1. The agreeing powers shall consent to mutual respect for the rights of each other over territories and possessions in the Pacific Ocean. In case a dispute should arise between any of the agreeing powers over Pacific problems, or over the foregoing rights, and it is found impossible to arrive at a satisfactory settlement through diplomatic negotiations, and further, should the said dispute threaten to disrupt the existing harmonious relations between the disputing powers, the said agreeing powers shall request a joint parley of the other agreeing nations and place the said matter in all its aspects before the parley for consideration and adjustment.

Article II In case the so-called rights of any of the agreeing powers should be encroached upon by the aggressive action of an outside power, the agreeing powers shall, for the purpose of arriving at an understanding calculated to be the best possible measure for meeting the emergency, inform each other without reserve.

Article IV The treaty between Great Britain and Japan concluded in London on July 13, 1911 shall be nullified at the time of signing the Four-Power Treaty.

III The Nine-Power Treaty signed by Japan, the United States, Britain, France, Italy, China, Holland, Belgium and Portugal on February 6, 1922.

Article I The agreeing powers hereby promise:

1. To respect the sovereignty, independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China.

2. To give China an opportunity for the safest and easiest way of developing and maintaining stable government of its own.

3. To endeavor to establish and maintain in all parts of China the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations.

4. To suppress any act which takes advantage of conditions in China to seek special rights or subjects or citizens of friendly states.

Article II The undersigned powers shall agree not to conclude, either singly or in league with others, any treaty, agreement, or understanding which is contrary to the principles set forth in Article I or which will encroach upon them.

Article III For the purpose of applying the principle of the Open Door policy and of equal opportunity more advantageously to the trade and industry of all the peoples, the agreeing powers, excepting China, shall not only not demand the following, but shall promise not to support any demands made by their own citizens for:

a. Any agreement which will result in the establishment of superior rights, for the sake of self-interest, over commercial and economic developments in any specified part of China.

b. Any exclusive rights or special privileges which would deprive citizens of another nation of the right to operate legitimate business, manufacturies, or public enterprises, or the right to operate jointly with the Chinese government or with any of the provincial government officials any business or enterprises, or any exclusive rights or special privileges which, on account of the time or geographical limit, would nullify the practical application of the principle of the Open Door policy in China.

The foregoing treaties form the general features of the Washington Conference, but it is necessary to to consider in parts the American diplomatic aggression against Japan effected by this Conference; namely, those in the Pacific area and those in China.

The fact that the United States had planned to suppress Japan's military power, which had expanded through the Russo-Japanese War and the first World War, has already been mentioned. It should be noted that it was this plan which drove the United States to convene the Washington Conference. Fearing the expansion of Japan's military power more than anything else, it was but natural that the United States should direct the brunt of her diplomatic offensive toward reducing it.

The United States succeeded in lowering the radio of Japan's capital ships to 3, as against 5 for itself and Britain, at the Five-Power Naval Treaty (it is well known that this ratio was extended to include auxiliary warships on account of the construction of superior cruisers by Japan), while at the same time it hoped to apply pressure on Japan, from the direction of naval bases as well as from that of warships, by the non-fortification agreement as specified in Article 18.

It goes without saying that the ratio of 5.5.3 was extremely unfair to Japan, but no less iniquitous was the treatment of Japan in prohibiting it from fortifying any of the islands adjacent to the Japanese coasts, while the United States and Britain were accorded exceptions in the case of territories and insular possessions adjacent to their coasts.

Moreover, not content with its success at the conference, the United States supplemented the Treaty with the Four-Power Treaty, Articles 1 and 2, in which it suppressed Japan's every activity in the Pacific Ocean. Furthermore, it caused the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which possessed the possibility of obstructing the full application of Articles 1 and 2.

Thus the United States succeeded in completely isolating Japan. For the United States, it was the greatest success achieved with pen and paper since the beginning of its history. How could its leaders have foreseen that after a lapse of a quarter of a century, the country would be faced with a crisis never met with before since its foundation. Now, when we look back upon the play of destiny, we are convinced that just because it was a success achieved through pne and paper, the United States was unable to win a decisive victory.

Coming back to the Nine-Power Treaty, which settled various problems in China, the points to be noted are, obviously, the change in the meaning of the Open Door policy and the equality of opportunity, and the abrogation of the Ishii-Lansing Treaty. Originally the Open Door and equality of opportunity, as proclaimed by Hayes, were born out of the necessity to force other nations into recognizing equal treatment in commercial enterprises in districts where China had failed to discharge its duties due to the influence of the most favored nations. Therefore, the existence of these spheres of influence, or spheres of interest, of the great powers was the driving motive for its declaration, but the principle of the Open Door as understood by the Five-Power Treaty was one which had no parallel existence with the spheres of influence and interest. Therein can be seen and example of the deplorable change of principle in American diplomacy as mentioned at the beginning of this chapter.

Further, in regard to the rules stipulated in Article III of the Nine-Power Treaty, the American delegate, Charles Hughes, argued that the principle of the Open Door, which had embraced the aforementioned broad content since 1899, had been established among the great powers as a principle applicable to all parts of China. This was, of course, an argument totally lacking in factual foundation, but what he really wished to do was to give the treay retroactive power so that the special privileges obtained by the combined terms of the treaty concluded prior to the nine-Power treaty, and theirs could be shifted to Article III. Thus the Ishii-Lansing Treaty, which was the product of American opportunism, was thrown aside also as a result of American opportunism.

However, Japan's power in Manchuria, which had been established by the blood and sweat of the Japanese people since the Russo-Japanese War, could not be shaken even slightly by this act on the part of the United States. Roughly speaking, the attempted solution of the problem by means of an international conference, on the contrary proved to be nothing more than an endorsement of failure of the financial schemings of the United States in Manchuria. The Nine-Power Treaty also clearly revealed how complex, because of the many contradictions, were the relationships in the Manchurian theater between Japan and China, and between Japan and the United States. This complexity became all the more difficult to untangle when later a situation, which was an outcome of the political combination of the United States and China, was added to it.

Burma's Heroism Supreme In Face of Blind Foe Raids

Atrocious Bombing of Non-Military Objects in Rangoon Bravely Withstood by Populace—Defense Against Attacks Bolstered

Editor's Note: The following is the second of a series of three articles on Fighting Burma today by the Asahi correspondent at Rangoon.

The population of Rangoon, registered at 400,000 before the war, is scattered over a wide area so numerously spotted with parks, lawns and vacant lots. Highways 50 yards wide run through the length and breadth of the city while networks of smaller roads of 10 to 20 feet wide join the main arteries.

Residential districts, jungles, rubber plantations, truck gardens, race tracks and pastures border Lake Victoria and Lake Royal and the city reminds one of an immense park. Homes are usually surrounded by huge lawns.

The business sector of the city, the usual target of enemy bombers, covers only one-twentieth of the entire city area. A short 20 minute walk will cover the entire business area, the main thoroughfare and the Chinese quarter, lined with first-class restaurants, markets, merchandise stores and theaters.

Better Hearing Sense

The enemy have discovered that mass raids on Rangoon were ineffective, and recently they have switched to a different type of strategy. Only two or three planes were sent out over the target, and by flying back and forth, attacked the designated spot two or three times. Bold daylight raids registered higher scores than night bombing but daylight raiders were easily preyed upon by Japanese fighters.

I have discovered that the Burmese have a better sense of hearing than the Japanese. Many times our Burmese servants warned us of approaching hostile planes before the air raid warnings were sounded. They were able to hear the planes before any of us and they were able to distinguish the types of planes by their distant drones.

Often the drones of enemy planes overhead brought me dashing out to the yard, but blinded by the strong tropical sunlight, I could not locate them. By spotting planes, we were usually able to judge the course of the falling bombs. Night bombers usually could not be seen nor could we make any judgment of the bomb falls.

The whistling of falling bombs, similar to the spine-chilling shreaks so often emitted from broken-down radios, always gave me an eerie sensation. I usually found myself petrified when the metallic whines of the synchronized American motors came directly overhead.

One day I drove my car away from the office to inspect a damaged area when I found myself caught in a second raid. The unwelcomed scream overhead warned me that the deadly bomb was on its earthward journey. Instinctively my foot worked on the foot brake and the car came to a jolting stop. Split-second reasoning told me to move the car ahead but I found myself frozen to the wheel unable to move my body or the car. The scream passed overhead and the thermite dropped in a nearby pond, throwing up a huge cascade of water.

A mental picture flashed in my mind. In that picture I again saw enemy positions burst into yellow flames as our bombs found their marks. I found myself smiling. Experience has taugh me to judge the direction of the falling bombs, to distinguish enemy planes by their drones and to judge the degree of danger to which I was exposed.

"The Burmese civilians who have not been trained in air defense methods showed signs of panic during the first air raids, but repeated bombings did much to stabilize their nerves. Rangoon raids have taught me the amount of punishment the buildings and structures were able to withstand. Buildings could not be wholly destroyed unless directly hit.

Can't Be Destroyed

The concussion of the bomb alone was not enough to break down the buildings. A 50 or a 100 kilogram bomb dropped in the middle of the street violently shook the structures on both sides of the road, but they could not be destroyed. Smaller residential homes suffered less damages than the larger buildings where breaking glasses, crumbling walls and flying roof tiles often endangered lives.

Large lawns surrounding the homes helped to limit the damage to one house. Unless the building received a direct hit, only minor repairs made the house as good as new. Numerous incendiary and demolition bombs were dropped by the enemies, and the fire fighters were constantly kept busy. Unfortunately, not all of the structures in the business sector were fireproofed buildings; most of them were constructed with combustible matters over frameworks of steel. The gallant work of the Japanese Army and the Voluntary Corps kept down fire hazards. Fires never lasted more than 90 minutes and were always extinguished before 10 consecutive houses were burned down.

The Shwe Dagon Pagoda, a sacred object to 16,000,000 Buddhist Burmese, was destroyed in one of the blind air attacks, killing many priests. An enemy broadcaster, with a bravado of an outlaw, immediately announced that the "Golden Buddha" of Rangoon had been destroyed. Indignation rose to fever pitch and the Burmese condemned the enemy for their inexcusable deeds of devildom.

For certain atavistic reasons, Buddhist priests have been forbidden to answer the call to arms, but 16 monks clad in their traditional yellow robes, knocked on the door of the Defense Headquarters and begged for the chance to avenge the wrong.

Recruiting officers did their best to soothe the ired monks, but the young men would listen to nothing short of immediate conscription. Disrobed, the men were physically examined and five monks happily exchanged their rosaries for rifles.

Bombing, to the Rangoon civilians, became just another phase of their daily livelihood. The initial warning of approaching enemy planes sent the people scurrying to their respective air raid shelters. Air raids increased but casualty figures went down. Destroyed buildings and roads were easily reconstructed and the actual damage inflicted by enemy planes had been comparatively light; much lighter than what the enemy had hoped it to be.

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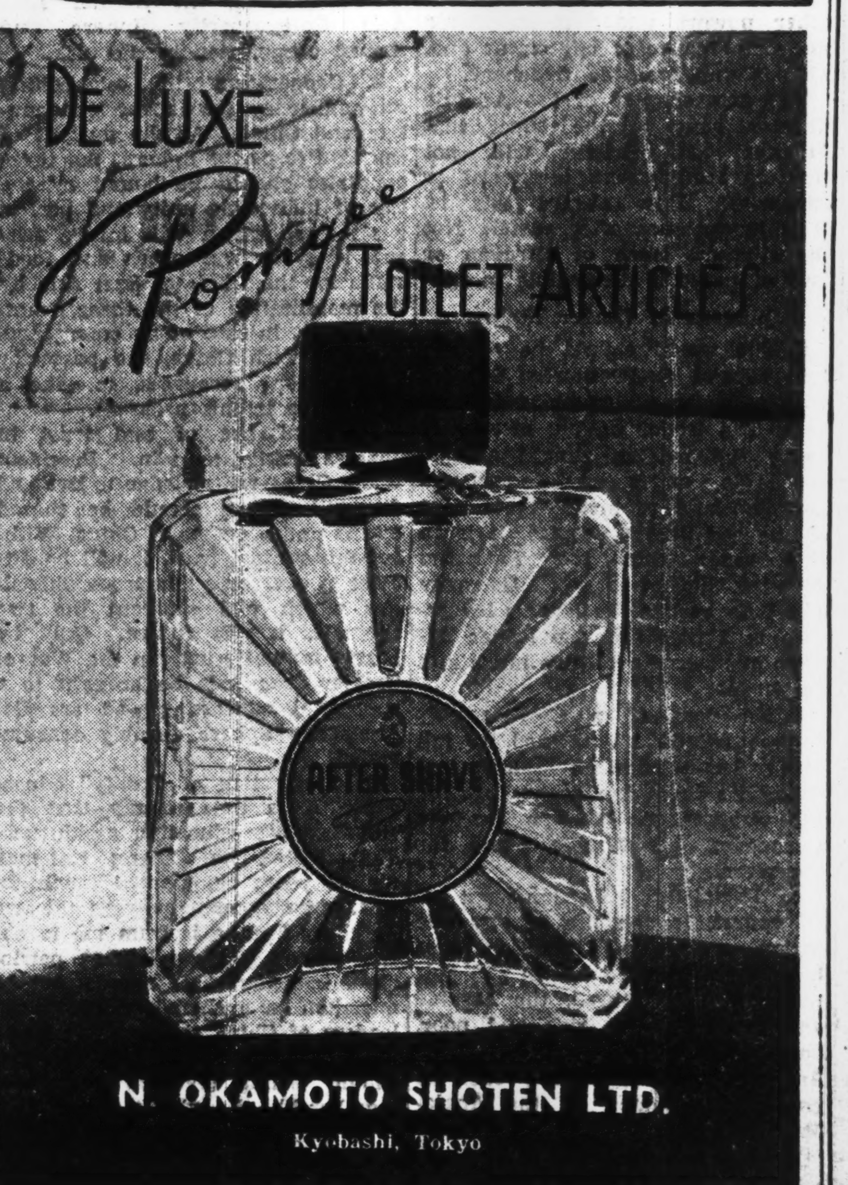

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1943

The Attu Heroes Honored

In the War of Greater East Asia as well as in the China Affair, we have seen or heard of innumerable instances of superb loyalty and burning patriotism displayed by gallant Japanese officers and men, but few events have stirred the world as well as our countrymen so profoundly as the glorious end of the Japanese garrison on Attu Island. The reports of their heroic acts of loyalty and devotion were duly submitted to His Majesty the Emperor who, highly appreciative of their distinguished services, has most graciously honored them posthumously with special distinction, as noted elsewhere in our columns. His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to raise the late Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki, the brave Commander who led the garrison courageously to a glorious death, by two grades to the rank of Lieut.-General and all other officers and men one degree in their respective ranks. We feel sure that the loyal departed spirits are deeply struck and overwhelmed with gratitude by these honors graciously bestowed on them by His Imperial Majesty.

It was on June 8 last year that Japanese troops occupied Attu Island in the Aleutians. For nearly a year, the island was ably defended by these troops in the face of many difficulties and hardships, thereby enabling the strategical object of its occupation to be achieved. Since the advent of the spring, the enemy's attacks steadily grew in intensity until a hostile landing was started on May 12. The Imperial Headquarters announced to the anxious nation on May 14 that powerful American forces started landing on that island two days before and that severe fighting was going on between the enemy and the Japanese defenders. For two and a half weeks, the Japanese garrison numbering some 2,000 fought gallantly against overwhelming odds, for the enemy was 20,000 strong and was very efficiently equipped, besides being supported by powerful naval and air forces. How stiff and formidable the Japanese resistance was could be inferred even from the cryptic statements given out by the American Navy Department. In fact, in the hard fight against the enemy ten times as strong, the Japanese garrison succeeded in inflicting heavy losses, including 6,000 killed. It was not so much in the way of fighting as in the manner of meeting death, however, that the gallant members of this small Japanese garrison showed themselves true warriors. By May 28, the ranks of the garrison had become so attenuated that there remained only 100 or so. With this small band, Commander Yamazaki decided to make the last charge against the enemy and die gloriously. This plan was subsequently carried out and all the remnants of the Japanese garrison died a heroic death.

Who but the Japanese could do this? Enemy commanders and their men would surely have surrendered in like circumstances. In the consciousness that they had done their duty and even believing that what they had already done merited high rewards from their Governments, they would have laid down their arms, instead of their lives, and asked for quarter.

According to the canon of Bushido it is a most despicable deed to surrender. Not for a moment, therefore, does such an inglorious idea enter the mind of a true Japanese. The heroes of Attu Island lived up to the highest traditions of Bushido. Those who were so wounded or sick that they could not join the death charge killed themselves, preferring death to the dishonor of being taken prisoner.

There is no honor in beating a force incomparably inferior in numerical strength, but all honor is due to those who could courageously fight against overwhelming odds and when they saw all hope gone, could gladly die for their country. The fervid patriotism with which the heroes of Attu were inspired is shared by every son of Nippon. It is this readiness to die for their country and this preference of death to surrender which characterize the Japanese soldiers and sailors and make them formidable fighters. This valiant and self-sacrificing national trait has won victories for Japan in all the wars she has waged in the past and it will surely win another in the present war. The heroic deed of the Japanese warriors of Attu struck terror into the heart of our enemy. If evidence is needed, we can refer to the absurd timidity and pusillanimity betrayed by the enemy in attacking Kiska Island which had already been evacuated by the Japanese.

The Attu episode will go down to posterity as one of the most stirring events in the annals of the War of Greater East Asia and will ever constitute the source of great inspiration for the future generation as well as for the present.

August 1943

August 1943 will go down to history as the month in which the imposing edifice which will arise in East Asia from the ashes of the present conflict began to take shape. Burma once more on August 1 found her rightful place as a free and independent nation, active member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, after 119 years of oppression and exploitation by the British. What those years were like can be seen in the notorious Tharawaddy incident of 1930. In that incident, fair sample of British administration of her subject peoples, over 600 Burmese farmers were hanged by the British authorities, despite the impassioned plea made in their favor by Dr. Ba Maw, for daring to protest against the collection of certain exorbitant taxes imposed in total disregard of the interests of the Burmese people by the alien British Government in which Burma had no voice.

The contrast between such typical British conduct and Burma's present restoration to full independence is too pronounced to need comment here. The Burmese people, moreover, are supplying their own comment in the overwhelming joy over their liberation, and their spontaneous rallying to the cause of Greater East Asia by a declaration of war on their recent despoilers no sooner was their long lost independence regained.

On the same day in August that Burma's freedom became an accomplished fact the International Settlement in Shanghai, last outstanding remnant of Anglo-American encroachments on China's sovereign rights, was restored to the National Government of China. It was not a paper restoration after the British and American model. It was actual restoration in tangible fact, and marked the final end of the unequal treaties and hundred years' humiliation which were forced upon China as a result of the iniquitous Opium War. On the 1st of August, for the first time since the British thrust India's opium down China's throat at the point of the bayonet, China was again restored to her rightful place, a fully free, independent, sovereign nation once more.

These two pillars in the imposing Greater East Asia edifice having been set firmly in place, on the 20th of the month a treaty was signed between Japan and Thailand, recognizing the incorporation into that country of the two Shan States and the four states of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu.

Thailand's faith in Japan's sincerity which had already been rendered unshakable by Japan's good offices in the past will not be lessened by this further proof of Japan's good will. Thailand also stands another solid pillar of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

This month of August indeed marks a turning point in history as nation after nation in Asia recovers long lost rights and independence, as Japan even in the midst of the war proceeds with the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In this firm edifice, against which the waves of Anglo-American propaganda can but break in vain, freedom is the watch-word. Here there is no place for that Fata Morgana of Anglo-American promises in which freedom is only an illusion, as evanescent and unattainable as mirages.

Those peoples in Asia and elsewhere who are still struggling to throw off the Anglo-American yoke, will not be slow to point the contrast. While any peoples within the anti-Axis camp itself who have let themselves be deluded into believing they are fighting in the cause of liberty may well ask their leaders some searching questions as they see country after country in East Asia throw off its chains with Japan's amicable assistance and regain its ancient freedom, rights and frontiers at last.

The Hyde Park Orator

President Roosevelt is proud of the fact that he comes from Hyde Park. By his speech before the Canadian Parliament last week, which was reminiscent of the oratory that is heard in another Hyde Park, the American President has earned the right to be known to future generations as the Hyde Park orator.

JAPAN'S AIMS IN WAR OUTLINED; POLICY TOWARD CHINA CLARIFIED

New Landmark Created in Sino-Japanese Relations—Greater Collaboration Expected

By KIMMOCHI OKURA
(From the Taiheiyo)

Solicitude for Sino-Japanese solidarity is nothing new in Japan. It has been constantly in the minds of our Government and people alike for the past several decades. No doubt, it has been mutual on the part of the thinking people of China who have been wide-awake to the realities of the world situation.

In response to a growing popular cry for a fundamental re-orientation of our China policy, the Japanese Government on November 3, 1938, issued the so-called Konoye statement clarifying the basic principles of Japan's future dealings with China.

These principles have now been carried into effect and a new epoch has been introduced in Sino-Japanese relations. A ray of hope for fundamental collaboration between the two countries has begun to dawn. This is not merely a creditable performance of the Tojo Cabinet but an occasion for rejoicing to both countries.

The propriety of Japan's new China policy is indisputable. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Chinese people will appreciate Japan's true intentions and that the intellectual class of China, especially, will cooperate positively in helping Sino-Japanese unity, so that the new policy may produce the desired results.

It seems to me that Japan, preparatory to the execution of her new China policy, would have been well advised to elucidate her vision of a new world. Even at this date, such an elucidation would go a long way toward making her true intentions grasped by the peoples of East Asia, especially by the Chinese, for, after all, Japan's program of world reconstruction is inseparably bound up with her China policy. With that in mind, I wish to state my views for what they may be worth.

East Asia Charter

The Anglo-American outlook on the world was enunciated, at least partly, in the so-called Atlantic Charter made public on August 12, 1941. The various principles embodied therein, however, are tantamount to a formula for the perpetuation of the Anglo-American monopoly of vast territories and resources. They are wholly unacceptable to us.

We should insist on the following counter-principles:

1. The postwar territorial and colonial re-distribution should be effected with due consideration being paid to the history, population, cultural standards and the racial traits of the indigenous inhabitants of each territory, the requisites to their present and future living, and the sine qua non for the upkeep of each Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Britain, for instance, taking advantage of the uncivilized condition of other countries, sliced a major portion of the territory of the world for herself, ruthlessly sacrificed the welfare of the numerous indigenous inhabitants of the colonies for the good of a small British population of 4,000,000 and tried by hook and by crook to keep other powers under restraint for the maintenance of her status quo. This is unpardonable treachery.

The first chapter of the Atlantic Charter runs to the effect that America and Britain will not seek aggrandizement, territorial or otherwise. How absurd this is! It is inappetence after surfeit. Not the slightest trace of altruism or love of peace is discernible in it.

Question of Leader Nation

2. The world should be divided into several Co-Prosperity Spheres with a leader nation or nations in each. The leader nation, instead of being the master, should assume the role of a well-intentioned guardian and promote the welfare of the constituent peoples. It is in this sense that the Tripartite Alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy recognizes Japan's leadership in East Asia. The leader nations must expect to give much and get little.

3. No part of a Co-Prosperity Sphere should be allowed to fall into Anglo-American possession. Otherwise there can be no Asia for the Asiatics, no Europe for the Europeans, no durable peace for the world.

4. Racial discrimination must go. Of course, in the life of any one nation, a certain distinction may have to be made between the cultured and uncultured, the capable and incapable, the rich and poor, but that is only within a country. An attitude of superiority such as has been assumed by the Anglo-Saxons toward other races for no other reason than the difference in colors must never be tolerated.

5. World peace should not be synonymous with the prosperity of a specific nation or nations at the sacrifice of others. World peace should be a state in which all peoples may enjoy happiness and contentment.

In the past, whenever trouble arose in any part of the world to the detriment of Anglo-American interests, the Anglo-Americans would invariably stigmatize the disputants as aggressor nations. This is an outrage, pure and simple. After the post-bellum territorial re-distribution, any controversy or difference should be submitted to arbitration by the leader nation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere concerned, who should decide right and wrong from an impartial and unbiased standpoint and with due consideration to the welfare of the disputants and of the Sphere as a whole.

Monopoly Should Be Ended

6. All oceans, high seas as well as the Suez and Panama Canals should be thrown open. The Anglo-American exclusive control of the two canals to apply constant pressure against other countries in time of peace as in that of war is totally unjustifiable. Such monopoly must be ended at the earliest possible date for the good of humanity.

These demands are just and fair and need to be put through at all costs for the common benefit of mankind. Japan's new policy is to be guided by these basic principles. Make them known, and not only the Chinese but all the other peoples of Greater East Asia will extend even greater cooperation to Japan. In fact, I feel that, had these basic principles been made known beforehand, the new China policy would have made a more dazzling start.

Many other things occur to me which might as well have been done as preliminaries, but the arrow has left the bow. The Japanese Government should carry out the new policy with unflinching resolve. There can be no turning back. They should not force the pace, but proceed patiently and with utmost circumspection, makink deliberations where deliberations are called for. It is necessary that the Government, while making the Japanese residents in China realize the absolute necessity of the new policy, should give all possible aid in stabilizing their living. At the same time, conviction of the ultimate victory of the Axis should be instilled in the minds of the Chinese people. It is also highly desirable that Japan should cooperate to the utmost in the provision of vital resources and the lowering of prices. It might be policy to dispatch an influential mission headed by a man of the Prime Ministerial caliber for a few months to hear the voice of the Chinese populace and of the Japanese residents.

Aims Need Clarification

In order that Japan's true intentions may be fully grasped, it is urgently necessary that she should make clear just what she wants from China. Here let me state what I would expect of China.

1. Recognition of the importance of building up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and utmost cooperation in the task.

2. Cooperation in establishing self-sufficiency for Japan, Manchoukuo and China. As the nucleus of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the three countries should be bound by the ties of indivisible unity and perfect a structure which will insure self-sufficiency in war goods and foodstuffs for the whole of East Asia by the mobilizaiton of the three countries alone, in case of an emergency. I would wish China, the possessor of abundant resources, to take a major role in this program.

3. Cognizance of and trust in Japan's ability to win. President Wang Ching-wei's pledge to live and die with Japan should be shared by the entire people of China. Without this mutual trust, it will be difficult to overcome numerous difficulties which will confront the two countries in the future. Only by hearty mutual trust can the War of Greater East Asia be brought to a successful conclusion and the Co-Prosperity Sphere durably consummated.

4. Inculcation of "amity" education. It is trite to say that the anti-Japanese education assiduously disseminated by Chiang Kai-shek for 20 years contributed much toward estrangement between the two peoples. Far be it from me to object to the Chinese having patriotism, but patriotism should not be mistaken for exclusivism. The future leaders of China should drive home to their people that the two countries should stand together and hold together like the wheels of a cart.

5. Extermination of Communism. Who does not dread and abhor Communism? Complete Sino-Japanese solidarity is unachievable as long as the rampancy of this dreadful evil is countenanced in China. Both the Government and people of China should do their utmost to exterminate this evil.

6. Cultural Interchange. I solicit China's cooperation in building up a culture for Greater East Asia. The task can hardly be completed by Japan alone.

China may rest entirely assured that what Japan expects of her is not for Japan's exclusive benefit, but is solely in the interests of the consummation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. Therefore, no matter how many our demands on China may be, we would like her to do all she can to fulfil them.

The present is a golden opportunity for the complete independence of East Asia. The regrettable fact is, however, that Chiang Kai-shek, blind to the realities of the situation, would make no scruples to place East Asia at the mercy of the Anglo-Americans.

Of paramount importance to China is self-resuscitation and self-improvement. China, with the largest population in the world, a vast territory, boundless resources and a glorious history of 4,000 years has been placed in a quasi-colonial status at the hands of aggressive powers of the West. It is up to the Chinese to restore their country to its former glory and elevate it to the status of a first-rate power. To this end, patriotism should be aroused and a spirit of self-sacrifice and whole-hearted devotion to public service nurtured.

Further, national strength should be replenished by all means. The Chinese, as individuals, possess many high qualities. Their perseverance is without peer in the world. Chiang Kai-shek cuts a sorry figure by going the length of sending his wife to faraway America to curry favor with Uncle Sam. Instead of prostrating before a foreign country, why not stand up, lift up the national morale, promote science and perfect national strength? Some foreign propagandists suggest that a strong China would be a menace to Japan. Nothing is farther from the truth. Only when China is equipped with equal strength as Japan can real Sino-Japanese unity be realized and impregnable defense of East Asia consummated.

The world is going through an upheaval of unprecedented magnitude. The ultimate issue of this upheaval will be decided by the outcome of the war and of the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It behooves the peoples of Japan, Manchoukuo and China to hold together and forge courageously ahead toward their common ultimate goal.

Sino-Japanese collaboration is ordained by Heaven. The two peoples are called upon to bury all discontent, live in harmony and exert supreme effort for the successful consummation of the new policy which the Tojo Cabinet has undertaken with infinite courage and determination.

A Historical Landmark

"Shanghai has finally risen from its century-old sleep to join those countries and large cities which have instituted a streamlined and joint administration ever since the last World War, for the benefit of the millions of inhabitants for the good of the country and for the ultimate purpose of restoring to China her rightful inheritance.

"Ever since the last World War administrations of large cities and even countries have undergone revolutionary changes . . . . . In the case of Shanghai, the complicated organization and administration of an area of a big city—with a population equal to that of a minor European state, by three separate authorities, two of whom at least were primarily concerned with their respective national interests, had long been outdated. . . . The efficient working of these administrations, therefore was greatly hampered and could never attain the highest degree of efficiency.

"The retrocession of the two foreign administered areas to China signifies the recognition of China on an equal basis in the family of nations: as far as the Special Municipality of Greater Shanghai is concerned, added responsibility and the honor of being the first purely Chinese administration in the history of this important port to go into office; and as far as the population is concerned the benefit of being ruled by their own Government."—Mayor Chen Kung-po.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Yet that are young,
Look warily how ye act:

Be zealous in pursuit of truth,
Be steadfast-hearted,
Hope,
Be strong:

Thus doing,
Ye shall find this earth filled full
of goodly things.

• • •

Thou God of gods,
Thou alone
Art my All in all:

Mother thou art,
And Father:

Brother thou art,
And Friend:

Knowledge thou art,
And wealth.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter XI

The Delhi Pact and After (1931)

(Concluded)

During the period of the Delhi truce while the Round Table Conference was sitting in London, the Government were perfecting its plans for striking at the Congress. For instance, by October 1931, the emergency ordinances for the next year had been already prepared. Dr. M. A. Ansari, the Nationalist Moslem leader of Delhi, had unquestionable proofs of this and he duly passed them on to the Congress President, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

It was easy for the Government to prophesy future developments because it knew that nothing substantial would be offered to the Congress. But the Congress guided by the honest and straightforward policy of the Mahatma, made no preparations for the coming fight. In fact, before he left for London, the Mahatma assured Lord Irwin that he would try his level best for a settlement there and when he left London, he assured the Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald that he would endeavor till the last to avoid a resumption of hostilities and if that was impossible, he would at least strive to avoid bitterness as far as possible. Further, the day before Mahatma Gandhi landed in Bombay, he sent by radio an exceedingly conciliatory message which was immediately published in all the papers.

Spoiling for Fight

But that had no effect on the new Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, who had already perfected his arrangements and was spoiling for a fight in order to avenge himself for the slight humiliation which the Government had to face in agreeing to an armistice with the Congress.

In spite of the inadequate provisions of the Pact, if it had provided for an inquiry into the alleged atrocities, it would have had a very healthy check on such misdeeds in future. During the preceding twelve months there had been excesses committed by the police and the military in Peshawar, Gujerat, the United Provinces and the Midnapore District in Bengal, in connection with which the the public had demanded redress. We have already referred to the shooting in Peshawar. In Gujerat, the United Provinces and Midnapore, excesses had been committed by the forces of the Crown in trying to suppress the no-tax campaign and in the United Provinces there had been allegations of assault on women of a revolting description.

In addition to these, a recent incident which was still fresh in the public mind was the assault by the police on a peaceful procession in Calcutta on Independence Day (January 26, 1931). This procession which was being led by the writer who was then the Mayor of Calcutta, was suddenly attacked without warning by British mounted police armed with lathis (powerful sticks covered with leather) and mercilessly belabored.

Bose Injured

The writer and a number of other processionists, including Mr. Chattopadhyaya, the Education Officer, and Mr. Ghoshal, the Deputy Licence Officer of the Calcutta Municipality, were seriously injured in the assault, though the procession remained peaceful and non-violent till the end. The next day the writer was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for rioting by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta. That the Mayor of the first city in India could be treated by the police in this fashion was something which even the Indian public could not stand. The police, on the other hand, felt that they could do just as they liked because they would never be called upon to appear before the bar of public opinion.

In spite of all that has been written above, to the unsophisticated masses, the Delhi Pact appeared to be a victory for the Mahatma. Only with the lapse of time were they to be gradually disillusioned. Many intelligent people seriously believed that besides the written, there were other unwritten terms which would be disclosed later on and many of those who were against the Pact maintained that the Mahatma should be given a free hand till the end of the Second Round Table Conference.

Gandhi Popular

The Karachi Congress undoubtedly represented the pinnacle of the Mahatma's popularity and prestige I travelled with him for some days and was able to observe the unprecedented crowds that greeted him everywhere. I wonder if such a spontaneous ovation was ever given to a leader anywhere else. He stood out before the people not merely as a Mahatma but as the hero of a political fight. The question that stirred me at the time was as to how he would utilize the unique position he had been able to attain. Would he be able to move from one victory to another, or would the anti-climax begin? The first shock came when the news was announced that the Working Committee on April 2, had selected Mahatma Gandhi as the sole representative of the Congress at the Round Table Conference and that he had accepted that decision. What really was behind that decision I have never been able to understand.

While we were in Delhi, information reached us from a reliable source as to the tactics that the British Government would follow at the Round Table Conference. We were told that every effort would be made to drag Mahatma Gandhi at the very outset into minor issues with a view to getting the Indians to fight among themselves, so that they would not be able to combine against the British Government over the major issues. I duly conveyed to the Mahatma this information for what it was worth. He said in reply that his plan was to meet the authorities concerned soon after his arrival in London and try to obtain satisfaction from them on the major issues. If he felt satisfied, he would go into the minor issues—otherwise his work in England would end there and then. Unfortunately, when Mahatma Gandhi was in England, the minorities problem assumed the greatest importance and all the major problems were put aside. Events took place exactly as it had been prophesied in April at Delhi.

Irwin's Tenure Ends

On April 18, Lord Irwin's tenure of office came to an end. Before leaving Delhi he made an exceedingly conciliatory speech at the Chelmsford Club. Though a prominent member of the Conservative Party, he had proved himself to be a well-wisher of India. After Lord Ripon, no Viceroy had adopted such a friendly attitude towards the Indian people as he had. That he could not do more for India was due to the reactionary forces that were working against him both in India and in England.

With the arrival of Lord Willingdon, the official attitude began to stiffen. Effect was not given to the Pact by officials in different provinces. In Gujerat the peasantry had great difficulty in getting back their confiscated lands and the Mahatma had to spend practically the whole of his time between the Karachi Congress and his departure for London in attending to their grievances. In the United Provinces, though the civil-disobedience movement was suspended, the peasants said that they were unable to pay the rent. Even the Mahatma's advice that they should pay 50 per cent of their dues they could not give effect to.

Situation Worst in Bengal

The situation was, however, worst in Bengal. In spite of the Pact, imprisonment without trial continued from day to day on the plea that there was a revolutionary movement afoot. Out of nearly one thousand state prisoners incarcerated without trial, not a single soul was released. The Conspiracy Cases then going on in the province were continued as usual. From time to time terrorist activities took place by way of retaliation against official oppression. No change in the official attitude was visible at all in Bengal after the truce and in India as a whole, signs of goodwill on the official side were lacking.

By July, the Congress headquarters had unmistakable proofs that the provisions of the Pact were not being given effect to. A "charge sheet" containing allegations of breaches of the Pact on the official side were handed to the Home Secretary to the Government of India at Simla by the Mahatma personally. The air was thick with rumors that the Mahatma would decline to go to London. The authorities in London grew anxious as they wanted the Mahatma to come at any cost. Pressure was brought to bear on the Viceroy to see that everything possible was done to facilitate his going to London.

In August, the Mahatma had long talks with the new Viceroy as a result of which the tension was considerably eased. The Mahatma wanted an arbitrator to inquire into complaints about the non-fulfilment of the Pact, but to this the Viceroy would not agree. He however promised inquiries into the specific allegations made by the Mahatma. An eleventh-hour agreement between the Congress leader and the Viceroy was somehow arrive at. The Mahatma took a special train to Bombay and was just in time for the outgoing boat, S. S. Rajputana. On September 11, 1931, the Mahatma set foot on French soil. The next day he was in London.

Fruits of Wisdom

If common sense has not the brilliancy of the sun, it has the fixity of the stars.—Caballero.

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There is nothing in life so irrational, that good sense and chance may not set it to rights; nothing so rational, that folly and chance may not utterly confound it.—Goethe.

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An agnostic is a man who doesn't know whether there is a God or not, doesn't know whether he has a soul or not, doesn't know whether there is a future life or not, doesn't believe that any one else knows any more about these matters than he does, and thinks it a waste of time to try to find out.—Anon.

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The telling of a falsehood is like the cut of a sabre; for though the wound may heal, the scar of it will remain.—Saadi.